The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rochefort's Refusal to Surrender to the French Authorities.

Debate in the Chambers on the Question of Arresting Him.

Three Americans Shot Down in the Streets of Havana.

One Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded.

Action to be Taken by the United States Government.

EUROPE.

Rochefort and the French Government—Defiant Attitude of the Representative Affairs in Spain—The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The *Marseillaise* (HENRI ROCHEFORT's journal) appears this morning with a characteristic article over the signature of M. ROCHEFORT himself. Relative to the recent notice served upon him ordering him to deliver himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the Court, he declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if the Ministers want him they must come and take him; and furthermore they must come prepared to use force....In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. OLLIVIER rose and said he desired to question the Ministers concerning the Rochefort affair. M. OLLIVIER replied that he would not await the result of an interpellation, but would do his duty. M. CHEMBRIUX rejoined that it was precisely as to what the ministers considered their duty that he sought to inquire, and the Chambers would decide that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of M. ROCHEFORT, as a wrong to his constituents. M. OLLIVIER made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion, the Chamber, by a vote of 139 to 41, adhered to the view of M. OLLIVIER....It was expected that M. ROCHEFORT, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the House, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting, he proceeded to his office, and up to 5 o'clock this evening has not been taken into custody. Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill; but the journal *Le Public* says there is no foundation for them....The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unpaid as has been published. The steamers carrying these mails will sail at an English port both ways.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Disturbances have occurred at Ajon, near Malaga, but they have been suppressed....It is understood that the treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish Republics will be signed immediately.

MUNICH, Feb. 7.—The French Minister at the capital has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that as personal government is ended in France, that country will not remain a mere spectator of events in Germany.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Ecumenical Council will now deliberate on the question as to whether the discussion of the dogma of Papal infallibility is opportune.

The Indo-European Telegraph—American Credits—Remonetizing of British Parliament Interruption of Telegraphic Communication in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb 7.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company have just completed their line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th instant, at the following rates in gold:

To Kurrachee, for ten words	$2 10
To Kurrachee, for twenty words	3 20
To stations west of Chittagong, ten words	2 52
To stations west of Chittagong, twenty words	4 92
To stations east of Chittagong, ten words	2 92
To stations east of Chittagong, twenty words	5 82

Every additional ten words or fraction of ten words beyond twenty words will be charged one-half of the twenty word rate. Chittagong is about 92 East longitude.

The *Times* this morning reprints a great portion of an editorial article from the New-York Times of Jan. 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is flying to Europe because ruffians slay it at home....The remonetizing of Parliament to-morrow forms a theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the Administration is so overwhelmingly strong, that the Opposition will be helpless. The only hope of the latter will be to create division in the Liberal ranks....The English funds are advancing in expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

VALENTIA, Feb. 7.—There is a total interruption on the Irish telegraph lines. Communication east and west is entirely cut off.

CUBA.

An Outrage upon Americans in Havana—Two New-Yorkers Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded—Action of the Authorities.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, four Americans, ISAAC GREENWALL, HENRY K. FOSTER, HUGH JOHNSON and GARDNER WELLS, all of New-York, were on their way to visit a photograph gallery. They intended to have their pictures taken, and all were blind beggars. Near the Tacon Theatre they were stopped by a man, who pointed to their beggars and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned. The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon GREENWALL, who was shot and killed, and FOSTER and JOHNSON were severely wounded, and are in a precarious condition. WELLS, who was unhurt, ran for his life. A number of people followed, and raised the cry of "stop him," but he escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them. The man who fired the first shots disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties, and of witnesses to the affair, are now being taken by the legal authorities, in the presence of the United States Consul-General. The indignation of the Captain-General at the outrage is very great. He has called on the Chief Justice and other leading officers of the law to use every means to discover the perpetrator and abettors of the deed. Theatlers of the volunteers are hunting for the assassin and his accomplice, and the Government has set the entire police force in motion. Dr. HAZAR has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found, will be tried by a drumhead court martial and summarily shot within two hours after sentence is passed. The victims of this unfortunate affair arrived here from New-York several years ago to open a gymnastic and perfumery factory for a New-York house....The volunteers who took prominent parts in the recent disturbances at Matanzas, have been arrested by orders of the Captain-General, and are now in the Morro Castle, awaiting trial by court martial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Secretary FISH received to-day a telegram from Havana through an American official source, stating that yesterday one citizen of the United States was killed and two were wounded. The Secretary immediately telegraphed for the particulars. Telegrams received from Havana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

Speech of Senor Orvieda—Military Operations.

HAVANA, Feb. 7—Evening.—Senor OVIEDO, of "Diamond Wedding" notoriety, is dead....An official report has been received of the operations of General GOYRIGNA, who has just returned to Puerto Principe. On the 26th of January he attacked and carried a rebel fort. A nephew of CESPEDES was taken prisoner on the 27th. In an engagement on the following day the insurgents were defeated with a loss of seventy-seven killed. The Spaniards lost five killed and twenty-seven wounded. The General found houses in ashes and plantations destroyed on his line of march. Since his return to Puerto Principe the insurgents had extended their work of devastation, and on the 2d of February, the date of the report, the General says the city was surrounded by a circle of fires, and the incendiaries approached so near the walls that cinders from the burning houses fell into the streets.

THE RED RIVER REVOLT.

Details of the Capture of Riselle—His Subsequent Release—Affairs in the Territory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* gives the particulars of the recent alleged arrest of RISELLE at Red River, which was done by the Canadian Loyalists under the influence of the Canadian Government. Fort Garry was garrisoned by a small guard at the time, but his adherents coming in squads, it was determined to release him. A council was called, which consisted of twenty Englishmen and twenty French half-breeds, and is now in session. Nothing definite is known of its action. A young Yankee named SCOTT was elected to the council, beating G. B. BERRETT, a leading Englishman. SCOTT was formerly a soldier in the Union Army. A letter says the Provisional Government is still in authority, and will, to all appearance, be strongly sustained....Dr. SCHMERT, for a long time a prominent resident of Canada, who had been Court-martialed and imprisoned by the Provisional Government, has escaped, and is now at large.

THE EAST.

Death of the Governor of Vermont—Sale of a Steamship in Boston—The Providence and Worcester Railroad Directors.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 7.—PETER T. WASHBURN, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock at 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several weeks. His age was 55 years and 5 months. He was by profession a lawyer, and had been a good deal in public life, having been in both branches of the Legislature, and filled for several years the office of reporter to the Supreme Court of the State. From 1861 to 1865 he was the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, and in that service gained a wide popularity. In June last he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and on the 7th of September, his fifty-fifth birthday, was elected by a large majority. In October he was installed in office, and entered upon an administration which promised to be more than usually popular and successful. His death will be widely felt and deplored.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Providence and Worcester Railroad to-day the old Board of Directors was unanimously elected.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The steamship *Ontario* was sold by auction to-day for $250,000 to satisfy the claims of bondholders. The ship was purchased by J. W. BALCH and NATHAN CROWELL.

Prince Arthur in Boston—A Difficulty Among the Baptist Authorities.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Prince ARTHUR enjoyed himself an hour on State-street this afternoon. He received visitors, including a large number of ladies, at his hotel. He declines all public demonstrations....It having come to the notice of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity that Rev. E. TURNEY, D. D., and others, have gotten a bill through the United States Senate to transfer to them by name the powers of the National Theological Institute and University, at a meeting of the Ministers' Conference, held in this city to-day, it was resolved that Rev. E. TURNEY, D. D., and associates, in attempting to get possession of the charter of the National Theological Institute and University, have not the confidence of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity.

THE SOUTH.

The Approaching Session of the Virginia Legislature—The Governor's Message—The Alabama Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The members of the Legislature all arrived to-night, ready for assembling to-morrow. The Governor's Message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant, and advise the Legislature to appoint a Board or devise some other means of making appointments to fill them until an election can be held. The Governor deprecates the keeping up of the hostile party feelings evinced in the campaign, and for himself promises to be Governor for every citizen in the State irrespective of party or class.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—The Senate Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House, with the amendment that two millions of State bonds should be loaned in place of $500,000, as was provided in the original Senate bill. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House amendment.

Fire—Destruction of a Private Residence at Manchester—A Stable and Tenement House Burned.

HUNGERFORD, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The residence of Colonel WALTON DWIGHT, formerly occupied by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. The loss on the building, library, statuary, furniture, &c., is $25,000. The property was insured for $14,000 in the following offices: The Etna, $3,000; Niagara, of New-York, $2,000; Security, of New-York, $4,000; Home, of New-York, $3,000; International, $16,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $10,000. The owner was on his way to Virginia when the fire occurred.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The stable of Messrs. STEVENS, DOOKRAN & Co. was burned last night, together with fourteen horses, one mule and a quantity of hay. The loss will amount to about $6,000.

The Railroad Tragedies in Sullivan County—Another Train Robbed.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Scranton train coming north on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Cleyville this morning, and two passenger cars were pushed by Collector DU GRAFF, of the town of Fern. A special train, carrying the President of the road, Lewis LAWRENCE, and the Deputy United States Marshal, was also stolen. Passengers were delayed about five hours, and were finally brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River Road. The Southern mails did not reach this City until this evening. As to-night's train south was going through Cleyville stones were thrown at it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Alta California and the Typographical Union—Political Legislation—Brought.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The *Alta California* yesterday discharged the members of the Typographical Union employed as compositors, and reduced the rates to sixty cents per thousand ems. It is understood the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* will also make a reduction as soon as the required number of printers are obtained....In the Legislature the Assembly passed a bill reorganizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of the San Francisco Fire Department. It legislates the Republicans out of office....The drought in Southern California continues; the damage for some days passed has been great. Sheep are offered in Monterey County at fifty cents a head, the owners fearing they will die of starvation. Stock raiders are seeking pastures further north.

RHODES, the late State Treasurer of Nevada, according to the testimony taken, was a defaulter at the time of his decease to the amount of $117,000.

An Expedition to the Kiowas—Mischief Prevented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—A dispatch received at military headquarters here, from Colonel NELSON, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, announces the return of Major KIDD's scouting expedition to the Kiowas. Santata, their Chief, has been and is still regarded as threatening hostilities, and Major KIDD was sent down on a tour of observation. He was received with much deference and many protestations; but Colonel NELSON is confident that the expedition was a timely one, and has had the effect of arresting the mischievous plans of the Kiowas, for the present at least.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—GEORGE M. WHARTON, a prominent lawyer of this city, died last evening....The funeral services of the late HORACE BINNEY, Jr., took place to-day. At a meeting of the bar this morning, Chief Justice THOMPSON presiding, resolutions of respect were passed.

TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 7.—In the Senate, to-night, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States came up for consideration. After a debate, lasting three hours, the Amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 to 8. Speeches were made by Senators HOFFMAN and LEDDEN, on the Democratic side, and COBB and NIXON, on the Republican.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—JOHN THOMAS, of Stamford, aged 45 years, while getting on a New-York and New-Haven train at Portchester, this noon, fell and had his leg crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 7.—ANNIE HARRINGTON, aged 17 years, committed suicide this morning by taking corrosive sublimate. She was a daughter of THOMAS HARRINGTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 7.—A man named ANDREWS was fatally stabbed in Hyde Park last night. The suspected assassin has been arrested....This morning a switching engine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad exploded, nearly destroying the water tank on Lackawanna-avenue. The engine was but slightly injured.

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 7.—BRIDGET, wife of TERRANCE MOLEY, was burned to death yesterday by her clothes taking fire while intoxicated. Her husband is missing since the occurrence.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—During a fracas at a house of ill-fame on Friday evening a young man named ALBERT DAY, received serious injuries, from which he died on Sunday. Several arrests have been made.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Collector WILLIAMS, at Dayton, has seized a lot of whisky for non-payment of the tax. ARNOLD & DOBBINS, the distillers, refused to pay the tax, in order to test the legality of the forty-eight hours' fermentation rule.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—EDWARD WISE, a bookkeeper at Craighead, in the employ of BERRY & GIBSON, died from taking laudanum this morning. The friends of the deceased believe he took an overdose unintentionally.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—JOHN J. VAN ZANDT, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide this evening, at his residence, by shooting himself through the heart. Financial difficulties, it is supposed, produced temporary alienation of the mind.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—The steamship *Oceanic*, which arrived here to-day from Boston, towed into port the British brig *Hellen*, from New-York for Wilmington, N. C. The *Hellen* was dismasted off the North Carolina coast in the late gale.

Manhattan Commandery Reception.

The ball of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, of Knights Templar Masons, of this City, took place last night at the Apollo Rooms in this City. The attendance was very large, and in the early part of the evening the number of guests was so great as to seriously interfere with the movement of the dancers. The Hall was handsomely decorated with the various insignia of the order of Knighthood interspersed with the national colors, which, together with the presence of some 500 Sir Knights in their showy uniforms, made the scene a brilliant one. The music was furnished by EDMX's orchestra.

At 11 o'clock a grand review took place, at which Sir Knight PRESTON, the Eminent Grand Commander of the State, accompanied by his staff, was received with appropriate honors. The following are the names of the officers of the Commandery and the Chairman of the various Committees under whose auspices the ball was given: Eminent Commander Sir ROBERT STEVENS; Generalissimo, Sir ANDREW PHILLIPS; Captain-General, S. ADAM STEWART, General Committee of Arrangement, Sir HENRY F. PHILLIPS, Finance Committee, Sir GEORGE W. SOUTHWICK, Floor Committee, Sir WILLIAM F. WOODRUFF. A number of distinguished Masons from New-York and other cities were in attendance at the ball, and nothing occurred from the beginning to the end of the entertainment which could in any way mar the enjoyment of those participating in the affair. The reception was an entire success, and the hour was late, or rather it was an early one in the morning, before the festivities were brought to a close.

The Strangers' Friend.

A noble work of benevolence has been recently undertaken at No. 110 Pearl-street, near Centre. It is no less a labor than an attempt to provide, under the title of the "Strangers' Friend," a temporary lodging place for such men as have no homes, but through misfortune or poverty are compelled to wander through our streets. It is not intended to offer a premium on idleness, and no intoxicated persons will be received. For obvious reasons, the benevolent gentlemen who has undertaken this work requests no extended notice, and we will merely state that every appliance for comfort and temporal as well as spiritual welfare have been carefully provided.

German Ladies' Aid Society.

The German Ladies' Aid Society for indigent widows, orphans and sick persons of this City, held a monthly meeting at St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. M. LIEBER presiding. Besides the regular business, the report of the Society of last year was read and received. The report showed that the Society numbered 172 lady members, paying annual dues, and that seventy-eight male subscribers paid annual contributions in 1869. The Society possesses a funded capital of $6,000, and the receipts during the year 1869 were $4,269 12, while the expenditures to 2,278 gifts to indigent persons amounted to $4,126 88. The following are the officers of the Society: Mrs. MATHILDE FRANKLIN, President; Mrs. Emily Hausett, Vice-President; Mrs. Bertha Steiger, Treasurer; Miss Clara Stallmann, Secretary.

Supposed Murder.

HANNAH ROBINSON, a young Trenton girl, disappeared nearly two weeks ago under suspicious circumstances. On Sunday the body was found near the "Black Bridge," on the Assunpink River. Suspicions of foul play were excited by the statement of a man who was arrested a few days ago in Philadelphia, who said that there had been a murder near Trenton, in the juvenile resembling, however, in a verbal manner, the deceased. The man's story has been signed by the jury. Investigations are still going on, and it is believed that the crime will be unravelled if any more definite suspicions can be obtained from the witness in question.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court on Legal Tenders—Nominations for the Vacancies on the Supreme Bench—Bonds Purchased by the Government up to February—The Census Bill—The Cabinetship—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There was a great deal of perturbation and much confusion at the Capitol to-day at the announcement that a decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The Court room was crowded; but little satisfaction was obtained in listening to the reading of the decision by the Chief Justice, as he was almost wholly inaudible. The decision will be sent in full; but, in order to show, briefly, precisely what was decided, I give the following points: The case in which the decision was given was known as the Kentucky case—HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD. The defendant GRISWOLD sued in the State Courts of Kentucky to recover gold, on a contract for money made in 1860, which fell due after the passage of the Legal-tender act, and upon which the plaintiff tendered greenbacks. The Kentucky Court of Appeals awarded judgment to the defendant, GRISWOLD, on the ground that the Legal-tender act was wholly unconstitutional. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Court to-day affirms the judgment of the Court below, but upon entirely different grounds, to wit: That the act is void as to contracts made before its passage, leaving the main question of constitutionality, which was the chief point involved in the appeal, untouched. There are some people here who argue that the tenor and scope of Chief-Justice CHASE's opinion is fatal to the constitutionality of the act itself. But however that may be, this point, and this point only, was decided, to wit: That gold may be demanded on contracts made prior to the passage of the act in February, 1862. The Court stood four to three—Justices MILLER, SWAYNE and DAVIS dissenting. Justice MILLER read a strong opinion, reviewing the question of constitutionality involved in the decision of the Court below, and arguing, in effect, that the law was constitutional throughout, and not for a particular purpose, as held by the opinion of the majority.

THE VACANCIES ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

Pertinent to this decision is the fact that the President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations for the two vacancies on the Bench, viz.: Judge WILLIAM STRONG, of Pennsylvania, vice E. M. STANTON, deceased, and JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, a well-known and very able lawyer of Newark, N. J., vice E. R. HOAR, rejected. Mr. BRADLEY is nominated for the Southern Circuit. If was Mr. HOAR, and it remains to be seen whether he will be as vigorously opposed on the ground of locality as was that gentleman. Both nominees are of the so-called Conservative Republican school of politics; and both are believed to hold well-defined and strong convictions in regard to the necessity of a strong central Government, as well as the finality of the settled issues which have grown out of the war.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The following is a statement of the bonds which have been purchased by Secretary BOUTWELL up to the 1st of February:

Loan of 1868	$11,000,000 00
Loan of 1864, March 3	740,400 00
Loan of 1864, June 30	2,272,500 00
Loan of 1865	2,000,000 00
Consols of 1865	5,000,000 00
Consols of 1867	15,012,000 00
Consols of 1868	23,625,000 00
Consols of 1869	7,600,000 00
Total principal	$68,375,000 00
Accrued interest	969,984 00
Grand total	$67,405,984 00

The market value of these bonds, estimated at an average premium of twelve and a half per cent., would be $108,207,181; $35,497,500 of these belong to the sinking fund, and $70,075,500 are held subject to the future action of Congress. The Secretary recommends in his annual report that the latter be added to the sinking fund, and the Funding bill just reported provides for so doing.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. CONKLING succeeded to-day in obtaining a consideration of the Census bill, and, to his own satisfaction at least, in demolishing the carefully prepared measure of the House Committee. He aimed at great pungency and much wit, and was very caustic on what he called the flippant utterances of newspapers. He regarded the lawjunder which the last census was taken, and which was enacted twenty years ago, as perfect in every particular, which statement is all the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. CONKLING had no part in framing it. The learned Senator pounded away at the House bill for an hour and a half. To say that he was listened to with attention throughout, would not be exactly true, for at one time of the twenty-eight Senators on the floor, twenty-seven were either reading or writing letters, and one (Mr. BAYARD) was drinking in the eloquence of the New-York Senator. Mr. SUMNER followed in a speech on the other side of the question, which was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative HOAG and the customary eulogies. It is hardly just for Mr. CONKLING to plead want of time, when he has delayed the bill six weeks by permitting it to sleep quietly in his Committee. And that is not a sufficient objection to the bill either. When Governor BOUTWELL organized the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1862, he put the vast machinery in motion in ninety days, and it is quite certain that the new Census law could be executed with equal promptness by General WALKER, who has been nominated for Superintendent. But whether the House bill is to pass or not, some new legislation is absolutely necessary. The Secretary of the Interior finds that the changed condition of things consequent upon the new amendments to the Constitution absolutely requires new legislation. Even if he is only charged with making up the schedules anew, the peculiar manner in which the Fourteenth Amendment is worded makes the work of deciding who are excluded from the basis of representation one of great delicacy and responsibility, and requires that the important work of the census should no more be disparaged by the "flippant utterances" of Senators than by the flippant utterances of newspapers.

THE ADVERTISED CADETSHIPS.

The House Military Committee have begun their investigation into the alleged sale of cadetships to West Point and Annapolis. They have summoned eight or ten witnesses, among whom are the parents of three of the cadets who got their appointments, it is alleged, through the influence of money. Four persons in this city, whose names are withheld, but who are alleged to have made such things a matter of traffic, have also been subpoenaed. Likewise CARLISLE WHITE, editor of the Meadville (Penn.) *Republican*, who has publicly stated that he knew something about this matter that others ought to know. It promises to be an interesting investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL PATRONAGE.

The Senate does not appear to be particularly anxious to debate or pass Mr. TRUMBULL's bill to prevent, under penalty, Senators and Representatives seeking office for their friends and constituents. Mr. TRUMBULL succeeded in getting the measure up this morning, but as soon as he finished his few remarks and moved that the special order be postponed to continue the debate, the feeling exhibited by honorable gentlemen evinced but slight prospect of its legislative approval in the future. One Senator objected to the bill on the ground that its scope would be covered in subsequent measures on the civil service, now in course of preparation, and another thought it ought to wait until this whole subject

seeking business out of the hands of large politicians and putting it into the hands of small ones. The shrugs and whispers of other members will not be mentioned in the *Globe*, but they were probably far more important than the recorded utterances, going as they did to show the probable fate of this bill, which has caused so great a stir, and from the passage of which such important results were anticipated.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and fundamental conditions, and Fifteenth Amendment, by Georgia, were formally presented to the House to-day by General BUTLER, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and to the Senate by Governor MORTON, of Indiana. A large delegation of leading Republicans from Georgia, among them Mr. CONLEY, President of the Senate; Mr. TWEEDY, Speaker pro tem. of the House; Judges FARROTT, GIBSON and HAROLD, JOHN RICE, Dr. CLIFT and others, waited on the President to-day by appointment at 12 o'clock. The present political status of Georgia was fully discussed. The President stated that his first impressions in regard to the condition of Georgia were that the action of the Legislature, up to the time of the expulsion of the colored members, was to be considered as binding; but upon reflection, and a more thorough examination of the whole subject, he was satisfied that the present legislative organization must commence de novo, and inquired who the Republicans intended to elect as Senators. The delegation replied that whoever was regularly nominated by the Republicans would be elected; that quite a number of names had been spoken of, but no nomination had as yet been made. The President stated further that both himself and General SHERMAN had entire confidence in the ability and judgment of General TERRY, and that they were disposed to approve any recommendations made by him. The delegation replied, expressing their own confidence in General TERRY, and that his action had been, and doubtless would continue to be, approved by the loyal men of the State.

THE TARIFF.

There was a sharp fight this morning in the House on Mr. MARSHALL's resolution of last Monday, declaring that the tariff should be framed in the interest of revenue, and not of protection. Coming from such a free-trade source, many Republicans declined to support it, as it might imply more than appeared on the face. Nevertheless, the vote on the motion to lay on the table was very close, it being carried by only eleven majority—yeas 91, nays 80.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee have practically concluded their investigation, having but one more witness to examine—Mr. CATHERWOOD—who is expected to-morrow. AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, of New-York, who acted as receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, and C. A. TINKER, of the Western Union Telegraph Office, were examined to-day. Mr. BROWN testified as to the winding up of the bank, and as to the fees received by himself, as receiver, and his partner, as counsel. These are said to be nearly $60,000. Mr. TINKER exhibited the dispatches which were sent simultaneous with and concerning the order of Secretary BOUTWELL to sell gold. It was made apparent before the Committee that the first dispatch after that of the Secretary was that sent to the TIMES by your correspondent, the difference of time between the two being but ten minutes. In the matter of the examination of the man BARKEDALE, the Committee feel that they were imposed upon. He was summoned at the instance of Mr. COX, but who imposed upon him has not transpired. BARKEDALE confessed before the Committee that he had been in consultation with FISK the night before he left, and the latter endeavored to put the correspondents here in communication with him. To-day he was hawking his evidence around trying to get some newspaper to take it, but so far as can be learned, nobody believed his assertion that he was further inside the thing than any other man.

THE THIRD AUDITORSHIP.

The nomination for the vacant Third Auditorship will probably be decided at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow. There are four or five applicants for the place, among them General WHITTLESEY and Mr. BLACKMAN, of Connecticut. Secretary COX is understood to be in favor of General WHITTLESEY, and Secretary BOUTWELL will urge the appointment of either Mr. BLACKMAN or of another candidate from Indiana.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A prominent New-England Senator, in conversation to-night on the probable action of the Senate in reference to the franking privilege, said he should vote to abolish it and then he should introduce a bill providing that members of Congress should buy their own stationery and all the other necessaries of the committee rooms.

A NEW POST OFFICE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, emulous of New-York and Boston, proposes to have a new Post Office building, the estimated cost of which is about $1,000,000. Some gentlemen from that city are now here agitating the subject among the members of the Congressional delegation from that State. Petitions and so forth are to be sent out in a few days, but it is not thought better to mention the matter in Congress until the League Island appropriation shall have been passed upon.

THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN HOAG.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at an early hour to-day, upon the announcement of the death of Hon. TRUMAN H. HOAG, of Ohio. The Ohio delegation will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, when a short service will be held, and the remains will then be escorted to the depot, on their departure for Toledo, the home of the deceased.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported to-day by Mr. SARGENT, of California, who will have charge of it in the House. It was made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $8,000,000 which is $2,000,000 less than was estimated, and over $2,000,000 less than the total appropriation of last year.

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the House, accompanied by a bill, in reference to the Marine Hospital service. He states that during the year there was received from the hospital tax on seamen the sum of $174,963, and that during the same time there were expended for the care of sick and disabled seamen $415,463. The Secretary recommends that the tax on seamen be increased to two cents per day, which will almost make the institutions self-supporting. The Senate Committee on Commerce have had the bill under consideration, and have amended only one section of it, namely, that providing that the duties of Medical Inspector, which office it is proposed to create, shall be discharged by a civil, and not a military surgeon, as provided in the bill.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill to the House, providing that all cases of contested election shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from the members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until the twelve are drawn. The Committee will next take up the Louisiana case of LUSHAN against RYAN, from the Fourth District, both sides of arguments having been filed to-day.

METAL IN THE ARSENALS.

The Secretary of War has acknowledged the receipt of the House resolution, making inquiry as to the quantity of copper, tin, pig lead and other metals now on hand in the various arsenals, &c., and reports, it is believed, public interests will be subserved by selling some 30,000,000 pounds of pig lead, it being also believed the legal authority for its sale has already been granted by joint resolutions of July, 1867. The aggregate quantity is, in pounds, as the various items: Copper, 41,300; pig lead, 48,000,000; block tin, 23,000; lead bullets, [illegible]; stationery, [illegible]; type metal, 6,150.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Opposition to the Efforts in Congress for the Suppression of Polygamy.

Extraordinary Sentiments Expressed by Mormon Women.

An Interesting Woman's Meeting—Practicability of Woman's Suffrage in Utah—The New Movement—Organization of the New Church—Its President—Sensation Stories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

Events in this city and throughout the Territory of Utah for the past two weeks have been more than ordinarily interesting. The fact that Congress has before it two bills for the suppression of polygamy—one introduced into the Senate by Mr. CRAGIN, and one into the House by Mr. CULLOM—has called forth a most unusual expression of opinion on this special legislation.

A REMARKABLE MEETING.

On Thursday the 13th, a mass "indignation" meeting of women was held in the tabernacle in this city, when about 3,000 ladies assembled to give vent to their wrath against the bills referred to, and their authors. Gentlemen were excluded, reporters excepted, and the proceedings, while after the usual form adopted at conventions, were novel, to say the least, opening and closing with prayer, and presenting the strange spectacle of Anglo-Saxon women contending for the divinity, purity and propriety of plural marriages. One of the speakers declared they had not met to agitate for "women's rights," but for "men's rights," while another said they had not met to complain of wrongs and abuses inflicted on them by husbands, fathers and sons, and drew a warm-colored picture of the love and affection bestowed on them, and the liberty and freedom they enjoyed. Still another speaker announced that they protested against the proposed attempt at preventing them from choosing their husbands—meaning thereby the choosing, if they desired to do so, of men who have already entered into the marital relationship; and a fourth declared that if either bill became law, and its provisions were enforced, "Uncle Sam might build prisons large enough to hold the crowd, for the wives would go with the husbands wherever they went." Some dozen of speeches were made by as many ladies, in which polygamy was defended, veneration for the Constitution expressed, the obnoxious bills were denounced, and their authors belabored with indignant, sarcastic and cutting invectives.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions drawn up by a Committee of seven were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted. These set forth that the ladies of Salt Lake, in mass meeting assembled, manifested their indignation and protested against the Cragin and Cullom bills, "and all similar bills, expressions and manifestoes;" that they considered the said bills "foul blots on the national escutcheon, absurd documents, atrocious insults to the honorable Executive of the United States Government, and malicious attempts to subvert the rights of civil and religious liberty;" that they held sacred the Constitution of the United States; that they would unitedly exercise every moral power which they inherit as the daughters of American citizens to prevent the passage of such bills; that the presentation of the bills indicates a manifest degeneracy of the great men of the nation; that they (the ladies) acknowledged "the institutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as the only reliable safeguard of female purity and innocence, and the only sure protection against the fearful sin of prostitution and its attendant evils, now prevalent abroad;" that they considered "the originators of the aforesaid bills disloyal to the Constitution; and that in case the bills should become a law by which they would be disfranchised as a Territory, they, the ladies of Salt Lake City" would exert all their power and influence in support of their own State Government. Amongst the speakers were some of the most prominent women of Salt Lake, including one of BRIGHAM YOUNG's wives, and a wife of GEO. A. SMITH, the second leader in the Mormon Church. Some of them, also, were first wives; and others occupied a different number in the plural marriage relations.

OTHER SIMILAR MEETINGS.

This meeting was like a key-note, and has been followed by others in different parts of the Territory, in all of which the women proclaimed themselves the adherents of polygamy as a Divine institution and a part of their religious faith, and denounced the Anti-Polygamy bills as an attempt to legislate against the free exercise of their religion.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Following these meetings, and as what might be regarded a sequel to them, a bill is about to be introduced into the Territorial Legislature, now in session, to legalize woman suffrage. There is little doubt that this measure will pass both Houses, and it is likely the Governor will not withhold his sanction of the measure. This would afford a good opportunity for testing the value of this extension of the suffrage, for which the "strong minded" of the East are agitating so earnestly; for though the women of Utah may not care to step out as freely and generally in the exercise of the franchise, they are admitted to be numerically a power in this Territory, and could easily change the character of any election in which they might choose to exert themselves. Wyoming has passed a similar bill, but women are in a heavy minority in that Territory, and cannot, therefore, afford an illustration of the results of woman suffrage, were it more widely extended. The entire number of women in Wyoming is probably under five hundred; while in Utah the female population cannot be much, if anything, under eighty thousand. Of these, probably 25,000 would be qualified to vote, should this Woman Suffrage bill become law; and as they would outnumber the male voters their elective power would be undoubted. As a charter election will take place in this city in two weeks from Monday—on Feb. 14—it is possible that the right of women to vote in this Territory, without a special act of the Legislature enabling them to do so, will then be tested, for some shrewd thinkers hold that such a right exists under the act by which the Territory was organized. Whichever way it may be, the question of woman suffrage is likely to be a settled one in Utah in a very short time, which may give an entirely different character to the elections here, though there is little doubt that a large number of those who vote will vote with their husbands, and in Utah the proportion of single women is very small.

THE "NEW MOVEMENT."

The schism in the Mormon Church, called by its originators "The New Movement," took definite shape during the present week by the organization of a Church with the name, "The Church of Zion." The leaders, Messrs. GODBE and HARRISON, editors and publishers formerly of the *Utah Magazine*, and now of the *Mormon Tribune*, express great confidence in their success. Their avowed object is to destroy the power and influence which BRIGHAM YOUNG has over the Mormons, and to accomplish this they are laboring with no little zeal. They began to give public expression of their purpose through the columns of the Utah Magazine last Summer, in a series of articles directed against the policy of the Mormon leaders, themselves claiming to be members of the Mormon Church. Some of these articles were deemed manifestly evidences of apostacy, and in September the writers were cited before the ecclesiastical tribunals on the charge of being apostates, and were excommunicated. They retaliated by publishing a protest against the action by which they were severed from the Church, and a manifesto declaring their platform. This latter document was extensively circulated in sheet form with a view to strengthen and increase the number of their adherents. In it they claimed that they had received spiritual manifestations and communications, and that they were commanded by the spirits that had communicated with them to organize a church in opposition to that of which BRIGHAM YOUNG is President; that they had been informed from the same source that the present President of the Mormons had gone astray, although he had been divinely in

CURRENT NOTES.

Buffalo made last year 153,238 barrels of ale and beer, against 159,247 barrels in 1868.

The labor reform men in New-Hampshire advertised the calls for their several conventions in the Democratic papers.

The police of Richmond, Va., are in anxious quest of WILLIAM LIGHT, a fugitive from justice, but LIGHT thus far succeeds in keeping dark.

Major STERLING LANIER, at one time lessee of the Lafarge House, in this city, died in Montgomery, Ala., on the 31st ult.

The latest report from Mr. ENGLISH is, that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

The merchants of Nashville, Tenn., held a meeting last week and appointed a committee to raise money for the "national" monument to Stonewall JACKSON.

The Democrats have decided to make no nomination for Congressman in opposition to General ATWOOD, in the late Mr. HOPKINS' district in Wisconsin.

A reporter who did not wish to wound a lady speaker, and yet did not wish to intimate that he was lacking in good taste, said she was as handsome as ever.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Richmond, Va., are making arrangements for grand temperance demonstrations on the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday.

A Western paper has ascertained that "no beggar in Rome is allowed to ask for money off the steps of a church." The steps of the churches must be crowded with mendicants.

The Chicago *Post* intimates that Prince ARTHUR having founded his judgment of American cities on his impressions of New-York and Washington, would not have those impressions made more favorable by visiting Chicago.

The San Francisco *Alta* reports that ague is a common disease in the Sacramento basin up to an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is especially frequent and malignant in some of the larger towns.

A newspaper in this state publishes a marriage notice in which the gentleman's Christian name is given as "Willie." This is worse than the "Sadies" and "Nellies" of the boarding school catalogues.

Mr. DAVID A. WASSON was a student at Bowdoin College, but left, as the Boston *Commonwealth* puts it, without completing his course, in consequence of a controversy with the Faculty.

One of New-Hampshire's Governors made it a rule to take into consideration no petition for the pardon of a convict in the State Prison until he had served out at least half the term for which he was committed.

A little four-year-old boy in Richmond, Va., on being asked by his mother if he would not like to be an angel and have wings, replied that he had rather be a hawk and live on chicken.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE was born on a Winter's Saturday that was attended by a gale that swept over the country far and wide. On a Saturday, in the midst of an untoward Winter flood, his stormy life closed.

It is said that the keeper of a lighthouse off the coast of New-Hampshire once picked up 375 little land birds, which had been killed in one night during the migratory season by flying against the glass of the great lantern.

It is reported that two of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers made their escape from the Maine State Prison on Saturday night, but were subsequently caught. One of them was shot in the arm.

Galveston (Texas) papers complain that the gamblers who have been driven from New-Orleans by the enforcement of the new State law, have flocked to that city as an army, with crape on their hats and big gold chains on their waistcoats.

To the inventive Dayton (Ohio) *News* must be credited the following statement: "Not long since a certain young lady of our acquaintance showed to us, with an air of triumph, the trophies of thirty matrimonial engagements, which, in the short space of six years, she had ruthlessly broken."

We know that Truth has an upward movement, for we have been assured that, crushed to earth, it shall rise again. But now comes a modern writer, who insists that it is the backward, forward, sidewise movement of truth by which it reorganizes the entire material it uses, that makes of it a living principle, doing a wise work in a sufficient way.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin* reports that during the second and third weeks of January, the average temperature on the Pacific Railroad between Omaha and Promontory, has been thirteen degrees *below* zero, while on the Kansas Pacific road the thermometer during the same period ranged from twenty-one to thirty-four degrees above zero.

The Raleigh *Standard* makes an earnest appeal to the North Carolina Legislature for economy in State expenditures. It advises that there be no more appropriations except for educational purposes, and says that, if railroads are needed those who want them should pay for them.

There is a young lady in Boston who dares to be as funny as she can. The *Advertiser* thus reports her: "Said CHARLES to ANGELINA last evening, while talking over the appearance of the Prince at Trinity, 'Did you notice the Prince's suite?' To which ANGELINA responded, 'Oh, yes; very sweet!'" Who shall say the Boston ladies are not "intellectual?"

Some friends of the University of California urge that it be established in San Francisco, and that it be made a Polytechnic School, to embrace a College of Agriculture, a College of Mining, a College of Engineering, a College of Mechanic Arts, a College of Letters; and, perhaps, a College of Medicine, a School of Law, and any other of the practical adaptations of science to the wants of life which can be embraced in it.

Recently a Virginian married a woman who had been divorced from a former husband, and quickly made a tragic ending of their honeymoon. On the day following their wedding, while talking with her, he remarked that he loved her so much that he could kill himself for her, and, picking up a small knife, he plunged it into his breast in her presence, inflicting a mortal wound.

They tell how a cruel father in New-Albany, Ind., was not long ago outwitted by the ardent lover of his daughter. Knowing there was a savage dog on the premises, the lover took an equally ferocious cur with him, and set the two to fighting. While the old folks were trying to separate the combative beasts, the girl slipped out the back door and was married to her devoted John.

This is the exact *status* of the Fifteenth Amendment: We have thirty-seven States; the favorable vote of twenty-eight is necessary. Just that number of States have ratified the amendment, and two others, Texas and Nebraska, are ready to do so. The seven States to go on record against the amendment are: California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, Oregon and Tennessee.

A St. Louis paper says that A. H. LEE, who drew the Crosby Opera House, had previously, by close attention to his business as a miller at Prairie du Rocher, Ill., acquired property to the value of about $25,000. The Opera House he disposed of for $200,000 cash, putting $140,000 of it in the Masonic Temple, of St. Louis, secured by mortgage. He distributed among his early friends $40,000, the sum he was worth when the capricious goddess smiled upon him. The present estate is valued at about $300,000, which is to be divided among six children.

Chicago papers report that a gentleman of that city, who was stopped a few nights ago when near his residence by two men, who held revolvers to his face and ordered him to "stand and deliver," told them that he had no money, but that if they would permit him to depart uninjured and would call at his office on the following day, he would give them $25 apiece. The proposal was accepted, and the blackmailers appeared at the place indicated, received their $25 each and departed, no effort being made by the citizen to secure their arrest.

It being thought for the interest of Georgia that the portion of Tennessee over which the Western and Atlantic Railroad has been built should be annexed to that State, a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature requesting the Governor to appoint three Commissioners from the House, two from the Senate, and one from the State at large, to visit Nashville and take such steps as may be deemed by them necessary, by negotiation with the Constitutional Convention, or the Legislature, to acquire that section by purchase or otherwise.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

Present Condition of the Murderer—Medical Opinion Regarding his Sanity—He is "Trying to be Sorry"—Jackson and Real.

JOHN REYNOLDS, who murdered WILLIAM TOWNSEND, the Hudson-street grocer, is now manifesting a better feeling about his terrible crime than he has hitherto betrayed. The effects of the liquor he had so constantly and recklessly imbibed the two or three weeks before he stabbed his victim have disappeared, and the prisoner presents a more manly and intelligent appearance to those visitors who chance to loiter at his cell door. The statement made to the reporter of the TIMES two days after the murder that his real name was SYLVESTER BREEN, appears to be true. The report of the conversation with the murderer, which was published in the TIMES of the 1st inst., attracted the attention of JOSEPH BREEN, who is employed in a woolen factory at Spring Valley, who, believing REYNOLDS to be his brother, wrote to Captain PETTY, of the Fifth Ward Police, asking further information. The Police Captain has since visited the murderer in the Tombs and informed him that his brother JOSEPH had made inquiry about him. SYLVESTER seemed much agitated at the intelligence and fully corroborated the facts communicated to Captain PETTY regarding his past history. The brother will soon visit the culprit, when some interesting details regarding the past life of BREEN will no doubt be made known. Attracted by the articles upon the TOWNSEND murder, which have appeared in the TIMES, several persons have recently visited the prisoner in the Tombs, and substantiate nearly all the statements made by BREEN to the TIMES reporter, so the Police have become satisfied that he has told the truth after all, under the severe cross-questioning he was subjected to in the Station House.

WM. F. HOWE, the lawyer, has undertaken the defence of the accused at his approaching trial, which is to speedily take place, and REYNOLDS or BREEN, as he will probably hereafter be styled, appears to be more rational now that he has legal aid to assist him in his sore strait.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. VANCE, a well-known medical authority on brain diseases, visited the Tombs in company with Surgeon-General HAMMOND, of the regular army. The prisoner was carefully examined by these gentlemen, and they express a decided opinion to the effect that REYNOLDS is entirely sane. They describe his intellect as of a very low order, but say that he is fully cognizant of his actions, and responsible therefor as a man of sane mind. This being the case the plea of insanity that may be urged by his counsel will probably not be sustained.

When questioned yesterday by curious visitors BREEN expressed himself as satisfied with his treatment in prison. The Tombs physician alluded to his improved appearance, which appeared to greatly please the prisoner. He was asked if he was not sorry for the terrible crime he had committed, when he again astonished the visitors by saying that he "was trying to be sorry." Whether the wretch will ever arrive at that desirable state of mind it is difficult to surmise. He was quite anxious yesterday concerning the contemplated visit of his brother, and inquired of our reporter if he thought JOSEPH would come soon. He spoke in terms of bitterness of the fact that the Police Captain did not allow him to read the letter sent by his brother, and when reminded that he had hitherto denied that he could read manuscript, BREEN turned away with one of those sly laughs so noticeable in him when detected in a fresh falsehood. His mind is wholly occupied with a dread of the law, and he reiterates the question, "What do you think they will do with me?"

The series of articles that have appeared in the TIMES since the commission of the Townsend murder, upon the existing homicidal mania and the necessity for a strict enforcement of the laws against murder, have caused great excitement in the Tombs among the prisoners, especially those who have taken human life and hoped their cases were forgotten. JACKSON and REAL do not enjoy as much confidence as they did, though the latter greets his friends with animation and cheerfulness. Nineteen months' close confinement have greatly quieted JOHN's demeanor, and it is now difficult to recognize in him the vengeful man he appeared when first arrested on the night of the [illegible] murder. JACKSON, once so confident of his escape from the law's penalties, is now busily employed with his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and KINTZING, in preparing for his trial, which is at length to take place at an early day.

M'FARLAND'S TRIAL.

Decision by Judge Bedford on a Motion for a Transfer of the Case—The Motion Denied—The Trial to take place in March.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD rendered a decision in regard to a motion made by District-Attorney GARVIN for the transfer of the McFarland murder case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. The motion was recently warmly opposed by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the leading counsel for the defendant, on the ground that, while the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer held equal powers in criminal matters under the statute of 1855, the proposed transfer to the latter Court would annul one of the rights belonging to the prisoner, namely, that of carrying the case to the Court of Appeals for review in case of an adverse verdict. The following is Judge BEDFORD's decision:

The District-Attorney moves to transfer to the Oyer and Terminer certain indictments found in this Court. The power of transferring to and fro is a proper jurisdictional one to either of said Courts. (People vs. Shepard, 11 Abb. Pr. Rep.) It is one of discretion. I think the power should never be exercised without public motion, and on notice to the District-Attorney, if proposed by one under indictment, or, if proposed by the District-Attorney, on notice to the adverse counsel or party. In one of the cases asked to be transferred, the counsel for defendant raises certain objections. Criminal cases are now too much burdened with questions naturally arising to have unnecessary ones raised that may additionally embarrass their due disposition. I shall therefore decline to transfer the McFarland case, in which the objection is made. I will transfer any case in which both District-Attorney and the accused, or his counsel, agree in writing to the transfer; but if either object, I would like to be informed on argument of the reasons *pro* and *con*, before exercising discretion. After arriving at this decision, I consulted with my colleague, Recorder HACKETT, whose views with regard to this question, I will here mention, fully coincide with my own as above stated.

After the delivery of the decision the February term of the Court was formally opened, Recorder HACKETT presiding. Subsequently, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, one of the counsel for MCFARLAND, said that the latter's counsel were making the most vigorous preparations for the trial of the case, and that they were in the confident expectation that they would be ready in four weeks' time; that they would be ready, in any event and in the contingency of any possible obstacle, in five weeks' time. It was deemed proper to make this announcement in order that the District-Attorney and the Court, in contemplation of the somewhat protracted length of the trial, might make any arrangements which were proper. It was privately understood that the trial would occupy an entire week, if not a longer period. The announcement was made by Recorder HACKETT that his colleague, Judge BEDFORD, in view of the crowded state of the calendar, and the large number of cases in the District-Attorney's office, was willing to hold an extra branch of the Court, in order to facilitate the criminal business, provided the District-Attorney could arrange with the Board of Supervisors for a room for the holding of such Court.

EDWARD SCOTT was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for having stolen clothing and money from J. D. HAVILAND, of No. 218 East Broadway, after which the Court adjourned.

The Killing of Theodore Overmiller on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A public meeting of citizens of Millburn, N. J., was held on Saturday, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the condition and location of the Morris and Essex Railroad Station at that place was such as to endanger the lives of passengers and resulted recently in the death of Mr. THEODORE OVERMILLER, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of prosecuting the Company. It was also resolved that the trains should not stop across the public road; that there should be platform railings and lights at night opposite the flume, if trains stopped there; that the employes of the railroad deserved censure for carelessness on the occasion of Mr. OVERMILLER's death; and that the station should be moved to the west of its present site. Appreciation of the worth of Mr. OVERMILLER was expressed and condolence offered his family.

The New-York Boot and Shoe Board of Trade.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Boot and Shoe Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Astor House. A large number of the most extensive dealers and manufacturers in the City were present, and the greatest unanimity marked the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. HYATT, the presiding officer of the preceding meeting, and Mr. HEDGES acted as Secretary. The Constitution was read and unani- [illegible] —William A. Hall, Stephen Hyatt, John O. Whitehouse, E. C. Burt and L. G. Trask. Treasurer—Charles D. Bigelow. Directors—[illegible] S. Parsons, David Torrens, [illegible], G. W. Dubois, G. L. Trask, James Wiggins, H. W. Merriam and H. G. Richards. Committee on Finance—Edward [illegible], James Newell and John Q. Maynard. Committee on Debts and Debtors—[illegible], George L. Trask and D. B. Powell. Committee on Insurance—J. B. Hedges, D. Torrens and Warren H. Day. Committee on Freight—[illegible], L. S. Mayhew and L. Studwell. Committee on Labor—C. D. Bigelow, E. C. Burt, H. W. Merriam, H. Tasker and George Silver. Secretary—James B. Hedges.

The Association then adjourned.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—How Debts Made Before the Passage of the Legal-Tender Act Should be Paid—Opinions of the Chief Justice and the Dissenting Judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court to-day by Chief Justice CHASE. SUSAN P. HEPBURN and HENRY A. HEPBURN vs. HENRY A. GRISWOLD, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky:

The question presented for our determination by the record in this case, is whether or not the payee or assignee of a note made before the 25th of February, 1862, is obliged by law to accept in payment United States notes equal in nominal amount to the sum due according to its terms when tendered by the maker or other party bound to pay it. And this requires, in the first place, a construction of that clause of the first section of the act of Congress passed on that day, which declares the United States notes, the issue of which was authorized by the statute, to be a legal tender in payment of debts. The entire clause is in these words: "And such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon the bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid." (12th United States Statutes, 345.) This clause has already received much consideration here, and this Court has held that upon a sound construction neither taxes imposed by a State legislation (Lane County vs. Oregon, 7 Wallace, 71,) nor demands upon contracts which stipulate in terms for the payment or delivery of coin or bullion, (Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wallace, 229; Butler vs. Hartwitz, 7 Wallace, 258,) are included by legislative intention under the description of debts, public and private. We are now to determine whether this description embraces debts contracted before as well as after the date of the act. [illegible]

[illegible]

We are obliged, therefore, to hold that the defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiffs the currency tendered to him in payment of their note made before the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1862. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, must be affirmed.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Susan P. Hepburn and another vs. Henry A. Griswold.—Mr. Justice MILLER dissenting.—The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which have direct reference to the function of legislation, may be divided into three primary classes: First, those which confer legislative powers on Congress; second, those which prohibit the exercise of legislative powers by Congress; third, those which prohibit the States from exercising certain legislative powers. The powers conferred on Congress may be subdivided into the positive and auxiliary, or, as they are more usually called, the express and implied power. [illegible]

[illegible]

I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice SWAYNE and Mr. Justice DAVIS concur in this dissent.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Special Enactments—The Increase of Crime—Compounding Felonies.

The February Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday morning, and the following gentlemen were accepted as Grand Jurors: D. D. MARSHALL, Foreman; Lorenzo Ackerman, Levi Apgar, Joseph Abels, John F. Bohley, David Close, Walter L. Childs, Stephen Cutler, Henry W. Hoops, John F. Huggins, Jas. Kearney, Edward J. Knapp, Leopold Lithauer, Benjamin Nathan, Louis Neumann, James L. Todd, Marcus F. Winch and John J. White.

After the jury had been selected, Judge INGRAHAM gave them the usual instructions as to their duties, at the same time calling their attention to those statutes in reference to which the law made it his special duty to charge them. Among those to which their attention was thus specially directed were the statute against the setting up or drawing of any lotteries, the selling of lottery tickets to be drawn in this State or in any other State or county, offences against which are declared to be misdemeanors; the statute prohibiting the acceptance of interest at a higher rate than seven per cent.; the statute prohibiting the acceptance by public officers of higher fees than the law provides, or from accepting fees in cases where the law does not so provide; the statute prohibiting the sale of liquors without a license; the statute prohibiting the sale of tickets for steamboats and other vessels by persons other than the authorised agent of the line or company for which the ticket is sold; the statute by which it is made a criminal offence to keep an office for the sale of [illegible] by the Commissioners of Emigration; the statute in relation to elections and the violation of the provisions relating thereto; the statute relating to the sale of obscene books and pictures in which are included certain publications, pictures and advertisements of patent medicines. The Judge concluded as follows:

I have heretofore called the attention of Grand Jurors to the practice which of late has much increased of agreeing with persons who have committed felonies not to prosecute them if they will return portions of the stolen property. Of late it has become an ordinary proceeding, and a matter of negotiation between the thief and the party robbed as to the best terms on which the property stolen, either in whole or in part, will be returned. Such contracts are all illegal. The compounding of felonies exposes the party consenting to [illegible] punishment, and if [illegible] you would [illegible] in your duty if you did not present the offender for trial. It is no unfrequent occurrence to see advertisements in the newspapers by respectable firms and companies, who have been robbed, offering to compromise with the thieves for a portion of the property, and have nothing said about it. The compounding of a felony makes the party making or consenting to it guilty of a felony, and liable to a like punishment as the thief. The effect of these bargains is to provide [illegible] for crime, and to encourage the commission of such offences. I regret to be compelled to say to you that of late crime has much increased in this county. It must be expected to a great extent in so large a City, open to all parts of the world, and where we have reason to believe the criminals from other countries resort. The best remedy for it is speedy and prompt trial and punishment. Offenders should be brought to trial as speedily as may be after their arrest, and when [illegible] low other places will be sought for their operations. The forms of law and the provisions [illegible] to the accused an impartial trial, with the right of appeal to higher courts, cause at times delays, which are improperly charged to the Judges, instead of the provisions of law. As the higher Courts are not, and cannot be, always in session, such delays are often unavoidable.

Judge Troy's Charge to the Kings County Grand Jury.

Judge TROY yesterday delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of Kings County in the Court of Sessions.

As much as it may be regretted, he said, there is no question that within the last few Winter months crime has increased with unprecedented rapidity. We hear, every day, accounts of burglaries, larcenies, the knife, the pistol. It is our duty, gentlemen, to see to it that a mistaken impression does not go abroad with regard to crime in our City and county. By a recent observation made by a criminal, an impression prevails among the criminal public, as well perhaps in any direction, that the laws are not enforced, [illegible] It is necessary to disabuse the criminal mind of this mistake, as well as the minds of others. While it is necessary to do this, it is also necessary that punishment should be inflicted only upon the guilty. The jail of this county is no longer fit to retain prisoners there, and no longer fit for the requirements of this county. It is unhealthy, badly ventilated. There is one tier of cells utterly unfit for the occupation of persons. It is damp and nauseating in Winter and Summer, because of the moisture and exhalations of the soil. Robust, healthy men go into that jail, who cannot find bail, and in the short space of three months come out a consumptive, or with limbs dwindled down to spindles, because of the rigors of his confinement. I desire to be understood, gentlemen, that no reflection is cast upon the officers of the jail.

A provision is made for our witnesses to be taken to the House of Detention in New-York, but there they are without the jurisdiction of the Court, and a place should be provided here. The jail is a place for persons who are simply accused of crime, and against whom there no proofs, and who are simply held for the action of the Grand Jury or Magistrate. These persons are not to be treated in any but a humane way. Their health should not be jeopardized. The jail is also for persons duly committed and held on civil suits, and for prisoners under sentence. The statute provides separate apartments for each of these classes, but the Kings County Jail is not up to the requirements of the statute. I know of my own knowledge that at one time there were as many as eleven persons in one cell, herded together like beasts in a hive. Among these seven were those simply accused, as well as those awaiting sentence. It is not an uncommon thing to find the old broken down debauchee, of old professional criminal, steeped to the lips in crime, with some five or six others, and perhaps a boy of 12 years of age, confined for throwing stones in the street, relating his experiences and muttering his obscenity and profanity. Now, gentlemen, this state of affairs should be put a stop to. The Court alluded to the increase of disorderly houses. There are a great many of these. These are frequented by persons of wealth and apparent respectability, whose names will be given to the Grand Jury, as witnesses, for the purpose of suppressing these places.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., for decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

No Circuit calendar.

The Oyer and Terminer opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Thursday next at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
4	Steitz vs. O'Brien.	22	Porter vs. Griffin.
21	Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Brown.	23	Ward vs. Steinker.

Issues of Law and Fact.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

By Judge Barnard.

Blatchford vs. Ross; amount reduced to $500.
Hallgarten vs. Campbell; see memoranda.
Meeck vs. Meeck; reference granted.
Osgood vs. Carpenter; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Freedman.

Peter Clarson vs. Jacob Leopold; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge Spencer.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brockway vs. O'Brien; motion granted.
Thompson vs. Seiner; motion granted.
[illegible]
Humphrey vs. Phillips; motion denied with costs.
[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY—ESTATE IN EXPECTANCY.

In the matter of Frederick F. Cornell, Jr., a bankrupt.—This was an application by the bankrupt for his discharge, which was opposed by the creditors on several specifications, the second and fourth of which related to the failure of the bankrupt to include in schedule B. in his petition, his interest under the will of Henry Vandervoer, in the estate left by said Vandervoer.

Held by the Court—That the first specification does not allege anything that is made by the 29th section a ground for withholding a discharge. That the third specification is not sustained by the evidence. That as to the second and fourth specifications, the interest so left to the bankrupt should have been included in Schedule B, as an estate in expectancy, and as property assignable under the act to the assignee. But that on the evidence, the failure to do so cannot be held to have been willful, nor can it be held that any ground, established for withholding a discharge. If such interest be included in Schedule B. Until it is so included it cannot be said that the bankrupt has conformed to all the requirements of the act. The case will be referred back to the Register with leave to the bankrupt to amend schedule B to his petition in the particular indicated, under the direction of the Register.

J. P. E. Cotterill, for the bankrupt; C. C. Beaman, for the creditors.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

[illegible]

John McDonald for the assignee in bankruptcy; Alexander & Green for the voluntary assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of Henry Cock vs. the sloop *Blanche Shepherd* having been referred to Commissioner Jones for report, the result was that the Commissioner found that a portion of the cargo belonging to the libellant had sustained damage to the amount of $[illegible]. The report was confirmed by the Court, and judgment ordered for the recovery of the amount stated.

A BOUNTY BROKER.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Youngs vs. Youngs.—This action was brought in a court of equity for the purpose of obtaining the judicial construction of the will of Henry Youngs, deceased. The will was executed in 18[illegible], and the testator died in this City in 18[illegible], leaving property valued [illegible] [illegible]

The case came before the Special Term simply on questions of law, the facts being all admitted. The principal point is whether these devises lapse and the property vests in the heirs at law, or whether it goes to the residuary legatees under the will.

The case was argued by Mr. Bidwell for the executors, and by Mr. A. J. Rogers for the heirs at law. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

LIBEL—THE FIRE ENGINE EXPLOSION.

Patrick W. Hand vs. T. Bailey Myers.—As will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, one of the Metropolitan fire engines of the Americus make, which was in charge of the plaintiff as engineer, exploded in front of the Bowery Theatre in June, 18[illegible]. This accident was at the time charged by the Fire Commissioners to the incapacity or carelessness of the plaintiff, and in pursuance of such belief the defendant introduced resolutions in the Board of Commissioners censuring the plaintiff, and reflecting on his character as an engineer. These resolutions were published in the Herald and Sun in July, 18[illegible], and plaintiff alleging that defendant caused the publication, brought his action for libel, fixing the damages at $10,000. The defence set up was a general denial, together with the special allegation that the statement in the resolution was true, and that it was the official act of the Fire Commissioners, having been formally passed upon by them. The plaintiff proved the publication of the resolutions in the papers mentioned, but failed to show that the defendant had caused the publication to be made.

Plaintiff's testimony having been closed, counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground of a failure of proof of publication by the defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff then requested permission to withdraw a juror, but his request was refused, and the Court dismissed the complaint on the ground moved upon by defendant.

P. J. Joachimsen for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In re John Hefferman.—The relator is the man who took part in some disturbance on Friday night last, at No. [illegible] Mercer-street, with one Jennie Collins. It was reported that he struck Jennie, whereupon she threatened to have him arrested, and fearing she might make good her threat, he "took time by the forelock," and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Jennie. The hearing on Hefferman's complaint came on before Judge Dowling, who turned the tables on poor Hefferman by accepting a complaint against him by Jennie. The hearing in this latter complaint came before Judge Bixby at the Court of Special Sessions, and Hefferman was committed to the Tombs for ten days. Hefferman then sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge McCunn, and his discharge asked for on the ground that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction to try him, he having demanded a trial by jury at the General Sessions, and for other informalities in his trial and commitment. Mr. Peter Mitchell appeared for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Garvin for the people.

In answer to a question of the Court, Mr. Mitchell stated that the prisoner was not in Court, but in the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who, under the advice of Mayor Hall, had declined to produce him.

Judge McCUNN said that he had repeatedly held that Oakey Hall's opinions, as adviser to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, had not the slightest degree of weight with the proceedings in this Court, and that he (Judge McCUNN) had repeatedly disregarded them.

District-Attorney Garvin claimed that he was entitled to two days' notice, according to the statute, before a hearing could be had.

Judge McCUNN said, in reply, that the Constitution of the State and United States provided that a prisoner should have a hearing forthwith; and if two days' notice was given, he could not have such hearing; but inasmuch as the District-Attorney had seemed to rely on such notice, he would adjourn the hearing over until to-morrow (this) morning at 11 A. M.; and he [illegible] the District-Attorney [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 7.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The reported decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, of one of the Legal-tender cases, created some interest on the Street this Afternoon, and the first effect seemed to be that Gold should be lower and Stocks cheaper as compared with the closing prices of Saturday and the early sales of this morning. The particulars of the decision were not understood to the close of regular 'Change hours. The only certain point conceded is, that all contracts made before the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, are payable in Gold, if the creditor class elect to prosecute their claims for Gold.

The sales of Gold this forenoon advanced to 121 ₩ cent. and subsequently fell back to 120½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London is steady at 109 ₩ cent. and on Paris at 5.17½ to the dollar. There is no extra demand for to-morrow's steamer, nor is there any disposition to abate from the current quotation. Money is in easy supply at 6 ₩ cent. on call on the Street and 6@7 ₩ cent. on discounts at Bank. There is some doubt expressed on the Street as to the continuance of the present ease through the months of February and March.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady through the day on the Public Funds of the United States. The Southern State Bonds were lower on the new North Carolinas and steady on other descriptions. The Railways, through the Forenoon, were comparatively steady, but in the Afternoon the market was weaker, and prices generally lower than on Saturday night. The following quotations were made at the late Boards of the Stock Exchange. The Rock Island Stock advanced to the highest price of the season, partly on the prospect that the Stock will soon be restored to regular dealings at the Exchange Board, from which it would not have been recently excluded had reasonable mutual explanations been suffered to be made between the Company and the Board:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	109	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina Bonds, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

General balance yesterday	$81,156,217 20
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	76,177,[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	82,136,[illegible]
Customs	618,000 00

NEW-YORK CITY BANK CAPITAL—1870.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF ABOVE BANKS.

[illegible]

The sensational newspaper rumor that the so-called firm of female adventurers in Broad-street is indorsed, or in any way encouraged, by Mr. VANDERBILT, we have the best authority for saying is entirely untrue. Mr. VANDERBILT is about the last man in the country that ought to be supposed capable of lending the use of his name in any such ridiculous connection.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's February coupons on the Eight ₩ cent. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid, on presentation, on and after Feb. 15, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York; also, the interest on the registered bonds, same [illegible]

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Jan. 21, remark:

"The arrivals foreign for the last three days comprise liberal receipts of Wheat and Maize, but only extremely small quantities of each and barrel Flour; while those coastwise and from Ireland show but very limited amounts of Oats and Oatmeal. The return of exports for this period seems to indicate an improved demand for shipments of Wheat. Since Tuesday there has been a moderate consumptive business done in Wheat and Maize, which remain firm at last quotations; the transactions in Flour were not very important, but late rates were fully maintained. The weather is intensely cold, with every appearance of frost and snow—the barometer remarkably high. At this day's market there was a good attendance of buyers, and in Wheat [illegible]"

a very fair consumptive business was done, at an improvement in [illegible] While also [illegible] last market day. Flour was in rather better request, though without [illegible] any advance in value. Oats and Oatmeal having been scarcely inquired for, prices remain quite nominal. Egyptian Beans in fair demand at recent currency. Canadian Peas difficult to move, and prices about 6d. ₩ quarter in buyers' favor. Barley and Malt dull, and rather easier to buy. Maize in fair request at the quotations of the last market day. In Indian Corn a fair amount of business was transacted, at prices ranging a trifle over those of Tuesday last."

The Philadelphia Ledger, of Feb. 7, says of the Coal trade:

"Though the anthracite Coal trade is now quoted dull, the tonnage of last week is fully equal to that of the previous week, and considerably in excess of that of corresponding week last year. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on the 3d inst., of all kinds, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, 456,378 tons, against 387,-[illegible] tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of [illegible] tons. The total product of coal at all the regions for the week, as far as we have company reports, is 200,151 tons, against 205,-445 tons the preceding week—a increase of [illegible] tons—and for the coal year 1,[illegible] tons, against 1,063,770 tons to same date in 1869—an increase of 771,061 tons. There has been no adjustment of 'basis' in the mining regions, and trade is left pretty much to individual arrangements between operators and miners. Comparatively few mines are being worked, and only such as are favorably situated for cheap production can compete with the New-York coal companies, which are both producers and carriers of coal. One of these companies, the Delaware and Hudson, has sent us a circular, in which is enumerated the following prices at which it will deliver Lackawanna coal on board of vessels at Weehawken, N. J.: Furnace lump, $4 [illegible]; steamer lump, $4 70; grate, $4 90; egg, $5; stove, $5 40, and chestnut, $4 80. When transferred in the boats of the Company to any wharf in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn and unloaded, fifty cents per ton will be added to the above prices. These prices are not fixed for any definite period, but are subject to withdrawal or modification at any time, at the pleasure of the company; not, however, to interfere with contracts previously made at prices herein specified. At these prices coal in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions is worth very little to the owners, as present wages and tolls will absorb the whole market price. There is no inducement to mine coal under present charges at present prices, and it is very manifest that either wages and transportation charges are to come down, or that market prices must advance to continue production. The expectation is that the carrying companies will come down in their tolls, and that vessel owners will be constrained to reduce their freight charges, as compared with what they were last year. All the movements of the trade, so far this year, point conclusively to lower prices for fuel in 1870. There are givings-out of a general strike by the workmen on the 1st of March, in order to lessen the supply and by this means put up prices. Such a movement while Congress is in session, and the subject of the tariff under consideration before it, would be a little hazardous, and we hardly think the representatives of the miners, who are, in the main, intelligent men, will permit them to be so imprudent as to carry out any such purpose just now. Schuylkill coal is now selling in the cars at Port Carbon at $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 ₩ gross ton for the three sizes, chestnut, stove and egg coal. Lehigh coal at Elizabethport and Port Johnson is quoted at $5 25 for chestnut, $[illegible] for broken and egg, and $5 25 for stove and lump. The retail prices of coal in this market are quite unsettled. We last week gave the quotations from the circular of an old established firm at $8 50 for the long ton and $7 50 for the short ton prepared Lehigh coal, delivered. The next day an equally well established firm sent us their quotations, which were $7 50 for the long ton and $6 75 for the short ton, of what they pronounced 'the best quality of Lehigh egg and stove coal.' This shows competition in trade, which is the only sure protection of consumers. The best qualities of Schuylkill, or soft anthracite coal, sell in this market at from fifty cents to one dollar per ton lower than Lehigh, or hard anthracite coal. There is a movement among companies and large individual operators, who have heretofore confined their transactions to the shipping of coal, to enter into the retail trade, the better to compete with the New-York companies who are thus covering all the departments of the trade. The Reading Railroad Company is adding materially to its steam navigation, and will, the current year, control a much larger share of the road's coal tonnage all the way to a market for consumption than ever heretofore. In this it will be the better able to meet the competition of those companies carrying from other coal regions, and so protect the coal producers of the Schuylkill regions."

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A careful examiner of the report just issued by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will arrive at the following conclusion: During the past year, owing to the delay in completing several connecting lines, added to the obstruction to travel and business of the road occasioned by the work of altering the grades, the earnings have been much less than was anticipated, and to the latter cause is ascribed a very large increase in operating expenses. The estimates for the current year are as follows:

Surplus from 1869	$171,[illegible]
Surplus for 1870	[illegible]
Total	$1,011,[illegible]
Dividend on stock of 10 per cent	[illegible]
Balance to 1871	[illegible]
Net earnings for 1871	1,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital increased by a stock dividend of 10 per cent. to represent lands sold	1,[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

As the directors propose to issue to creditors [illegible] percent. bonds free of Government tax, convertible in July, 1871, for about $1,[illegible], and to stockholders $1,[illegible], the advantage to the takers of these bonds being very great without the privilege of the stock dividend, it is to be presumed that the directors will declare such dividend prior to the time when these bonds may be converted, or early in 1871.

Subsequently to the 1st July, 1871, when the $4,000,000 new bonds are converted into stock, there will be stock $16,000,000. As by the sale of lands and conversion of bonds the entire debt will have been liquidated, and other property of the Company producing a fair increase, the net receipts may be estimated at $[illegible], or more than sufficient for dividends of 12 per cent. of the increased capital.

As numerous connecting lines are brought into working condition, and the trade to the Pacific grows in magnitude, and the country along the line of the road becomes thickly settled, the receipts must largely increase, and this road become one of the most profitable in the country.

The stockholders may reasonably expect [illegible] per cent. in July next, 5 per cent. in January, 20 per cent. stock dividend in 1871, and 10 to 12 per cent. on the increased capital thereafter, with much larger dividends in prospect.

From sale of lands, &c., the Company can compute a surplus of about [illegible] per cent.

The foregoing are the conclusions which a not over-sanguine stockholder must arrive at upon examining the report.

The bonds now offered are so favorable an investment that no stockholder will hesitate to take his proportion. If he has not himself the money to invest, he will find many willing to take the bonds off his hands at a premium.

N. H. W.

Reading Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The pamphlet report of the Reading Railroad Company for the year that has just closed is now published, and we present to your readers the following abstract of its figures:

The coal tonnage reached the enormous aggregate of [illegible] tons, and their present equipment will enable them to transport over 6,000,000 tons if the trade should justify it; and in 1870 it is proposed to increase the rolling stock to a capacity of 140,000 tons a week, or over 7,000,000 tons per annum, thus providing for the large annual increase of the consumption of the country, of which this road will have at least its full share. The earnings of the road for 1869 were:

From travel	$1,[illegible]
From merchandise freight	[illegible]
From freight on coal	[illegible]
From miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]
Operating expenses, including renewal fund, damages and all repairs	[illegible]
Net receipts for 1869	[illegible]
Interest for 1869	[illegible]
Sinking fund	[illegible]
Net earnings, 1869	[illegible]
New work, bridges, sidings, depots, &c.	[illegible]
Dividend fund, 1869	[illegible]
Balance reserve fund, 1868	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
From this amount two semi-annual dividends of 5 ₩ cent. each, one in stock and the last in cash, have been declared, which, with the United States tax, amount to	2,[illegible]
Leaving a reserved fund, to be applied to future dividends	[illegible]

The managers have decided on a policy of cash dividends hereafter, and have negotiated at par without commission $[illegible] of bonds to be taken as wanted, which will supply all the funds needed for several years to complete the lateral and other roads now under contract and to equip the whole line for any demands of the trade.

The net earnings for seven years past have averaged over 16 per cent. on the present stock of the road; over $[illegible] of this earnings having been charged off as a precautionary measure during that time. And with all the new facilities of the Company and the growing trade, the managers, we are assured, feel confident that the stock may be relied on hereafter as an investment paying a 10 per cent. investment.

K. T.

MINES AND MINERALS.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. [illegible] Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The exports, clearances since our last, as reported at the Custom House, have been as follows:

By the bark Eagle, for Antwerp—300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]

By the steamer [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible]

By the steamship Endeavor, for Hong Kong—[illegible]

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 [illegible] for Pots, and $8 [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at a steady range of prices. Sales, 1,[illegible] bales for immediate delivery, including 602 bales to spinners, 153 bales to shippers, 107 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 1,[illegible] bales for forward delivery, including [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¼	[illegible]	23	23¼
Good Ordinary	23¼	[illegible]	24	24¼
Low Middling	24½	[illegible]	25	25¼
Middling	25¼	[illegible]	25½	26
Good Middling	25½	[illegible]	26½	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—There has been only a very light jobbing business reported, without further change in prices. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—A moderately active business has been reported in Rosin at, however, rather less buoyant rates. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered and purchased rather more freely at easier prices; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely, and quoted lower, [illegible]

RICE—Has been quite dull at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—The inquiry for all grades has been quite limited, but with less eagerness on the part of holders to realize, prices have been maintained. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible]

WHISKY—Is in less demand at [illegible]

FREIGHTS—A very limited business has been reported in this line since our last. [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, Feb. 7, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good [illegible] packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter has, during the past week, ruled dull and heavy, with a strong disposition to sell on the part of many receivers. The volume of trade has been light, and except for a strictly extra article prices have changed at our inside quotations. Our quotations are unchanged.

[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand is good for nice lots of Poultry, and with a light supply ruling better prices are obtainable. Game is not plenty.

[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS—[illegible]

POTATOES, &c.—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—[illegible]

SUNDRIES—We quote:

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

At Communipaw Market this morning, trade was brisk for good grades of horned Cattle, whilst there was slow sale for inferior animals, and Texans remained undisposed of until quite late in the day. The droves from Texas were very inferior, coarse and poor. Ohio sent up some prime Steers, and Illinois contributed a large quota of fair-class Cattle. Prices quoted were as follows: [illegible]

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Fagin and Mme. Peuini.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Wallac, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Guerold and Girrebeuk.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway and 30th-st. Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HALL OF THE Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, "THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD." By Professor Bohde.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	16
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Chambers a debate on the subject of the contemplated arrest of M. ROCHEFORT arose yesterday, in which one member argued against the arrest as a wrong to the constituents of ROCHEFORT. The views of the Government were sustained. M. ROCHEFORT refuses to surrender himself a prisoner under the recent sentence of fine and imprisonment, informing the French ministers that they must use force to take him.....The new postal arrangement with the United States, published in France, relates only to prepaid matter. Rumors of the illness of the Prince Imperial were current in Paris yesterday.....The Indo-European telegraph is complete from London to India.....The British Parliament reassembles to-day.....The treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish American Republics, it is said, will be signed immediately.....The propriety of discussing the proposed dogma of infallibility at the present time will soon be discussed in the Ecumenical Council.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. CONKLING and FENTON for another constitutional amendment granting female suffrage. Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature were received giving notice of the acceptance of the conditions imposed by Congress, and the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Pension Committee reported adversely to the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Among the bills introduced was one to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel from New-York City to the New-Jersey shore opposite. Several important bills were reported in regard to steamship and railway lines, and one chartering the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, and to provide for detailing Government vessels to aid the enterprise. Considerable discussion ensued upon the bill reported regulating Congressional recommendations to office, but no action was taken. Mr. CONKLING made a long speech on the Census bill, and was followed by Mr. SUMNER. The debate was interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the decease of Representative HOAG; and, after remarks by Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN, and the passage of resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: To aid steamship construction by allowing drawback duties on materials used; modifying the present law in the postage of both newspapers and letters; for a metrical system of coinage; for a uniform railway gauge; to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; and to make the compensation of females in the Government employ equal to that received by males in like positions. The resolution of Mr. MARSHALL, in regard to constitutional taxation, offered a week ago Monday, was brought up and then tabled by a vote of 80 to 77. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for Friday. Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, announced the death of his colleague, THURMAN H. HOAG, and brief speeches were made in honor of the deceased by Messrs. BINGHAM and WOODWARD. The usual resolutions were also adopted, and a Committee appointed to accompany his remains to Ohio. At 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Both branches of the State Legislature met last night, and held brief sessions. In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the charter of the City of Utica, and in the House, one to abolish corporal punishment in the State prisons, and to regulate the conduct of convicts. In Committee of the Whole various bills were advanced.

PETER T. WASHBURN, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock yesterday morning at the age of 55 years.

The old Board of Directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company were yesterday reelected unanimously at Providence, R. I.

A Nashville dispatch says no freights for points beyond Chattanooga are taken, in consequence of a freight blockade at the latter city.

Four Americans, residents of this City, were fired upon yesterday in the streets of Havana by a Spaniard, and one, ISAAC GREENWALL, killed, and two, HENRY K. FOSTER and HUGH JOHNSON, seriously wounded. The Spanish authorities are said to be using every effort to arrest and punish the assailant. The outrage has been officially communicated to our Government, and inquiry is to be made into the matter.

The health of ex-Senator GRIMES, who is in Europe, is said to be rapidly declining, instead of improving.

The President yesterday nominated Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of New-Jersey, and Judge WILLIAM STRONG, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The steamship *Ontario* was sold by auction yesterday in Boston, for $260,000, to satisfy the claims of bondholders. The purchasers are J. W. BALCH and NATHAN CROWELL.

The residence of Colonel W. DWIGHT, formerly that of the late Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, was burned on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insured for $45,000.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, decision was given in the case of HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, sustaining the decision of the inferior Court that debts contracted before the enactment of the Legal-tender law cannot be paid with "legal-tender" notes.

LOCAL.

Yesterday, Judge BEDFORD denied a motion made by District-Attorney GARVIN for the transfer of the McFarland murder case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. After the decision had been rendered one of the counsel for the prisoner informed Recorder HACKETT that the case would be ready for trial in five weeks', or possibly in four weeks' time.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of life insurance, held a session in this City yesterday and took the testimony of two officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

No. 273 Water-street, well known as Kit Burns' Rat Pit, was dedicated yesterday as the "Water-street Mission and Home for Fallen Women." Bishop JANES and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for the February Term, opened yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in, and charged on the usual topics.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Comptroller to transmit the City Budget, as prepared by him, to the Legislature. The Comptroller was authorized to purchase, for $15,000, the premises No. 11 Oak-street, for Police purposes.

An examination held yesterday afternoon at the Tombs, by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, Dr. BEACH and Dr. NEALIS, to ascertain the mental condition of JOHN REYNOLDS, resulted in their pronouncing a unanimous opinion as to his perfect sanity.

Congressional Barter and Sale.

The *World* is pleased to see that General SLOCUM, whom it makes haste to announce as a "Democrat," has succeeded in calling the attention of Congress to the discreditable conduct of certain "greedy," but as yet unknown members, who make merchandise of cadetships at the Military Academy, West Point, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis. And the matter having been promptly taken up, and a thorough investigation ordered, the *World* is further of opinion that there can be no great difficulty about obtaining "specific evidence," nor any doubt that the offending parties, when discovered, "should be expelled from their seats in the House." A light penalty, indeed, for the grave offence charged. But the *World*, though so careful to remind its readers that it was a "Democrat" who suggested this investigation, altogether forgets to mention that the House of Representatives, which was so prompt to order it, is Republican out and out. Let that pass, however, for the present. And now a few words as to the charge itself.

General SLOCUM bases his action wholly upon an anonymous advertisement in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 2, which reads as follows:

"UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address Congressman, Box No. 147 Times Office. Also, West Point vacancy."

We do not suppose that any man in his sober senses really believes that a Congressman would deliberately advertise himself, as above, or proclaim to all the world that such patronage as he could control was for sale to the highest bidder. Yet General SLOCUM's evidence "hath this extent, no more." But he is sustained by the immaculate FERNANDO WOOD, who professes to have seen and been shocked by a similar advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper. Lastly, Mr. SCOFIELD, Republican, from Pennsylvania, whom the *World* does not notice, quoted two newspapers, published in the western part of the Keystone State, as authority for the statement that some member from that State "had sold one of these appointments for $500;" and, "as a matter of course, the whole delegation from Pennsylvania was anxious to have this investigation."

This, to be sure, though not quite "evidence," is somewhat more specific than the anonymous advertisement; and if the "two newspapers" cited would name the member whom they charge with this offence, as well as the party to whom the sale was made, a very short time would suffice to probe the matter to the bottom. But there is one more specification to which we must refer, as holding out, if sustained, the promise of yet more satisfactory results than following up the anonymous advertisement in the TIMES, or the vague charge of the two Pennsylvania newspapers, would seem likely to yield. Mr. WOODWARD, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, in supporting General SLOCUM's resolution, is thus quoted by the *Press*:

"A lady of the highest respectability in his district had informed him, just before he left home for Congress, that she had received a letter from a member of Congress, offering to place her son at the West Point Academy for $2,500. He had asked her the name of that member, but she could not give it to him at *that moment*, but would furnish him with the letter. *She had not done so, however*," &c.

It seems a little singular that the lady could not remember the name of the member of Congress who had made her such an offer; and scarcely less so that she has thus far failed to furnish the letter embodying this notable proposition. But, waiving these minor objections to Mr. WOODWARD's "evidence," here at least is a distinct, specific, tangible allegation. Mr. WOODWARD vouches for his witness as "of the highest respectability." The lady positively avers that a member of Congress has offered, in so many words, to sell her a West Point cadetship for $2,500. Nay, more; she claims to possess, and volunteers to furnish, the letter conveying this offer. With such points before them, the Committee on Military Affairs, who are charged with this investigation, can speedily make a case. Let them call upon Mr. WOODWARD for his highly respectable witness. Let them cite the lady to appear before them, or at least furnish the name of the member who offered, for $2,500, to sell her a cadetship for her son. Above all, let her be required to produce, without fail, the letter which contained this offer. Less than this, where the specification in support of so grave a charge is thus precise, will hardly be accepted by the Committee. Less than this, supposing Mr. WOODWARD to be properly jealous of the honor of the delegation to which he belongs, and of the House in which he occupies a seat, will scarcely be proffered by that gentleman. And less than this, after all that has been said in Congress and by the Press will assuredly fail to satisfy the great body of the public, irrespective of party, who still believe that honesty, not knavery, is the prevailing characteristic of their Senators and Representatives. Let us say, in conclusion, that while we attach very little significance to the advertisement in the TIMES, and not much consequence to the averments of the two Pennsylvania newspapers, we do confess to some curiosity as to what Mr. WOODWARD's highly respectable witness will say; or whether she will still remain oblivious of her Washington correspondent's name and persistent in the omission to produce his letter. Should such unhappily be the upshot of the whole business, we shall be driven with Betsey Prig in the memorable case of Sairey Gamp's confidential friend, Mrs. Harris, to the same emphatic conclusion that "There aint no sich person."

The New Charter.

Mr. BEECHER once said in a sermon, referring to the stages of a noble human life, that it does not reach its altitude by a uniform ascent, but sometimes rises and sometimes falls, though its result shows that the upward force is most powerful. He further declared that even the saints reach heaven, not by straight lines of advance, but along a series of zig-zags to its very gates. How, then, can we hope that the civic growth of a great community will be more fortunate? And if, at times, we find ourselves on the descending plane, and hear the victorious shouts of the enemies of morality and order, and see in the distance the yawning gulf of anarchy and violence, may we not hope the ascending plane is near, and will soon carry us higher than ever before?

Governor HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL, by association and education naturally belong to those who wish to have this City governed from above, and not from below—who support what morality, right, education, order and taste demand in a City charter and City ordinances, and not what is claimed by caucus politicians, ignorance and lawlessness. If they ever consort with, or yield to these classes, people naturally wonder what has swayed them. In a speech made at Albany, in November last, Governor HOFFMAN said: "We propose to use the Legislature to promote the interest of the mass of the people—we propose to give the people self-government and to restore the rights of localities." In his speech at the last New-England dinner Mayor HALL promised, very significantly, that such a Government should be put in force in this City, by the party in power, as by the next anniversary would command the applause of even such Puritans as were there assembled. It was not easy to decide in what sense to accept such assuring and prophetic declarations. If reference were made to the system in force during the period that immediately preceded the reign of Tammany,—the system which gave us the *Jack Falstaff* Police,—which, under Mayor WOOD, barricaded the City Hall,—which gave us a Board of Health whereof the Health Wardens were principally keepers of corner groggeries,—which now gives us our Judges and Sheriffs, our dilapidated piers and markets, our filthy streets and Fifth-avenue pavement;—if this was the kind of system referred to, it was easy to see that the promise must be taken in the strictly democratic sense, and that only Tammany eyes and Tammany ears could derive much consolation from it. If, on the other hand, a return was foreshadowed to the period when a property qualification gave eminent citizens to the Common Council—when JAMES KENT was Recorder, when DE WITT CLINTON was Mayor, when JONES and OGDEN were Assemblymen, when DUER and OAKLEY and HOFFMAN were on the Bench—when the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Judges, the Justices, and the Mayor even, were all appointed officers;—it would render it proper to remind the Governor and the present Mayor that no Mayor even, of this City, and much less Sheriff or Police Justice, was ever elected, and so far as we know ever dishonored the City, till after the inauguration of the system which the party with which those officers are identified is now endeavoring to restore.

If these promises and prophecies were to be taken in any other sense, we could only refer to them as indicating a self-sacrificing resolution of making the attempt to give this City such a charter as its suffering poor, its spirit of charity and benevolence, its vast wealth, great intelligence and national importance so much need and demand. Such an attempt would of course require that all ideas of mere party supremacy and gain should be discarded, that the minority should be represented, that removals from office should be for good cause only, that the theory and provisions of the charter should be such as to put upright and intelligent men in office, and give them such a firmness and length of tenure that they could not be dictated to by the most vicious and worthless class, nor be put in peril of removal by any Deputy Sheriff or ring-politician who had set the law at defiance.

But it is useless to speculate about this language of the Governor or of the Mayor. The charter submitted—of course not without their consent—by Mr. FREAR, the author of the "Tar and Tammany" pavement on Fifth-avenue, has removed all doubts, and in its provisions the people of this City may read their sad and certain doom for a few years to come. We think they will, as certainly and in it the causes of an indignation, a discontent, a disgust, a dishonor and an insecurity of person and property, which before many years will inspire an effort that will carry them again up out of the "slough of despond," which they must now enter for a season, into the clear light and enjoyment of a rational municipal government. We have considered this charter in its spirit, scope and details, and we warn our readers that it is a calamity to be dreaded,—a disgrace to its authors and to the City of New-York, and a crime against civilization and municipal order. It will recoil on the party that shall put it in force, and, if we do not greatly mistake, will combine the conservative elements that demand something better in municipal rule, so strongly that the ties of party will be disregarded.

The two best features of the new charter are the extension of the term of the Mayor to four years and the election of the Aldermen by general ticket. But it is painful to think that the former provision is condemned by an influential evening journal, which strangely enough looks for security to the turmoil and fraud of an annual Tammany election; and that the latter can only result in totally excluding from representation in the Board of Aldermen the entire body of thirty-seven thousand Republican voters in the City! Much has been said about simplifying the City Government, and State Commissions have been opposed on the ground that they made the Government complicated. Yet this new charter, while it leaves several minor boards and commissions in existence, such as the Harbor Commission, &c., provides for eleven new boards, besides that of which the Mayor is the centre. The provisions, moreover, are so loosely and hastily drawn that the most serious uncertainty and litigation will be sure to follow their enactments.

A proper charter for this City is most difficult to prepare, and should be the work of months; and the draft of this one ought to have been printed long ago, and submitted to experienced men in every department of the City Government. And, even after this, it should not go into effect in less than six months after its enactment. But this production—drawn in the murky light of a party bonfire, and conceived on the theory that to the victor belongs the spoils,—comes to light first in the middle of a session, when adequate discussion is impossible, and when its passage is accepted as a foregone conclusion before it has been seen by the public eye. In addition to all this, it is to take effect immediately. In the twinkling of an eye, upon its passage, the Central Park, which men of taste and intelligence appointed by the State have been so many years in preparing for us, is to pass into the custody of those who have had care of the shocking streets by which we reach it. The Croton Aqueduct Department, with all its works of taste and utility, erected and preserved by another Commission, goes under the sway of men who have never used its advantages in cleansing the streets and markets under their rule. The Board of Excise, which in three years has collected more than $4,000,000 for charity and for payment of the municipal debts, which has relieved the terrors of the hours between midnight and morning, and kept drunkenness from the streets on the Sabbath, will surrender to that authority which has not collected so much money nor done so much for order and decency and morality by the use of the excise power, since the beginning of the century. The independent Police Department, which has given us a disciplined and uniformed force, in place of a vagabond band of ragamuffins, who were the tools of desperate politicians, will yield obedience to that power which demands free rum and free voting, and gives us Police Justices that regularly set free full one-half of all the villains the Police properly arrest. The paid Fire Department, which has in so short a time given us a quiet, orderly, efficient and uniformed body of trusty firemen, in place of the howling rowdies and vagrant boys that made night hideous, and often added perils to conflagration, will surrender its functions to the authorities over which the patient and expensive efforts of the Insurance companies gained so splendid a victory at its creation. For the same Tammany Senator who like a paid advocate resisted that reform, is still a Tammany representative at Albany, ready to shout at the new triumph of disorder which will compel this battle of civilization to be fought over again. The Board of Health, which succeeded the most disgraceful sanitary organization that ever existed in a great commercial city,—which in less than four years of its existence has secured for its administration the respect of all similar bodies in every part of the civilized world,—which has in trying periods stood as a rock of safety between the City poor and fearful pestilence,—which has removed a hundred and forty slaughter houses, with perils and nuisances innumerable, from the densely populated portions of the City,—this Board is to give place to those who supported an administration, which robbed the sick poor and disgraced the good name of this City under the official designation of Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens!

Our readers know, and the authors of this new charter know, that the State Commissions came into existence because the people could not, and would not, longer endure the abuses and tyranny of municipal rule put over them by party majorities, regardless of any minority interests whatever. They know that the portion of the municipal administration under these Commissions, as compared with that left to the Mayor and Common Council, is as the Central Park to West Washington Market, as an oasis to a desert, as fraud and extravagance to honor and fidelity, as vulgarity and disorder to taste, intelligence and order. They know that, whereas the parts of the general administration of which the City has had charge have been disgraced by all sorts of peculation, from thousands of dollars out of a corporation manual to hundreds of thousands out of a Court-House, on the other hand the authors of this charter cannot [illegible] credible charge of fraud, of one dollar of loss, in [illegible] defended and explained by the several Commissions to which we have referred. They know that, while in all these Commissions men of honor, high intelligence, disinterested public spirit, and scientific attainments have labored in the public service, and have creditably filled nearly all the subordinate places,—as respects most places left to the City to fill, they have been occupied by a very inferior class of men. The plain fact is, that this charter is dictated from the lower strata of society, and is against the wishes of eighteen out of every twenty men in this City of the social position and the education of the Mayor and Governor. The Tammany rabble demand this charter; all who profit by lawlessness and social demoralization demand it; every old demagogue, and every young demagogue, who will compromise his conscience for a vote, demand it. But the intelligent, sober and industrious of our citizens are as a body against it.

Nor do we believe the more enlightened and sagacious Democratic leaders desire this charter, or think it will extend their sway in this City. But they have, in order to get votes, encouraged such senseless and unfounded denunciation of the State Commissions by the rabble, that now the masses of Tammany voters cannot be controlled. They demand the spoils and the fulfillment of past promises. Hence the leaders cannot do as they desire, by filling the existing Commissions with their own men, and making some of the local officers members, and thus avoiding a barbarous revolution. So, even Mayor HALL is made to yield that Police bill of which he is the author, and everything is to be struck down at a blow.

The ordinances of the Common Council are to carry dismay and disorder everywhere. Every limb and fibre of the City Government is to be cast into the Tammany cauldron. Everything is to be at the mercy of the Democratic majority. Not a Republican is to be in the Board of Aldermen, by which every nomination is to be confirmed. That party which, polling 37,000 votes, possesses far more than one-half the wealth and seven-tenths of the men of education and high moral worth in the City, is ignored, and practically deprived of all opportunity of acting, or even of being heard, in the City Councils. This charter, in fact, is the most insolent, barbarous, and dangerous law ever proposed for this City. It puts in jeopardy everything that all the best of our citizens hold most dear; and they will deserve their fate if they do not from this time organize and act together to avert the common peril.

Dust and Death.

The inhabitants of this City, and especially those whose unpleasant doom it is to live in Fifth-avenue, will be thrown into no little agitation if they read the report of a lecture recently delivered in England by Professor TYNDALL. It must have occurred to almost everybody, at some time or other, that we cannot inhale the dust which we constantly see in the air without injury to our constitutions. The human lungs form a very delicate piece of machinery, and in this City it is put to unusually severe tests. For the last few months the dust from the celebrated "Fiske" pavement has rolled over the entire City in poisonous clouds. The petitioners who recently addressed the Legislature for relief were strictly within the truth when they said that this dust had produced a great deal of illness and disease. The other day a band of men might have been seen breaking up the pavement in Fifth-avenue. The street was enveloped in what seemed a dense fog, for no one had the sense to sprinkle the road well with water while the men were at work. Now, Dr. TYNDALL has proved that there is the closest possible connection between dust and epidemic diseases. It must be amazing to our Street Contractor to think that half a dozen epidemics are not raging at this moment in our midst.

A ray of sunshine across a shaded room instantly reveals a line of dust. The particles glitter in the light, and are more or less dense according to the state of the atmosphere. This was the phenomenon which attracted Professor TYNDALL's attention. He first tried to find out what the dust really was, and, after several experiments, he proved that it was organic matter. "It only needs a sufficiently powerful beam to make the air appear as a semi-solid rather than a gas." Unless we were to breathe through a handful of cotton wool, we could not avoid taking large quantities of the dust into our lungs. On this principle, says Professor TYNDALL, the physician puts his handkerchief to his mouth in a contagious atmosphere, and breathes through that. He thus keeps back the floating germs. A cotton wool respirator is the surest safeguard against contracting disease, and Professor TYNDALL is even of opinion that in consumption, and pulmonary complaints generally, this respirator may be found to abate irritation, and perhaps even to arrest decay. "By its means," he says, "so far as the germs are concerned, the air of the highest Alps may be brought into the chamber of the invalid."

This is an interesting suggestion, but unfortunately we cannot all go about the rest of our lives with a respirator on our mouths. And yet it is demonstrated by experiments, which we have not space here to describe, that fatal maladies are undoubtedly introduced into the system by means of dust particles. Here is a very striking passage:

"As an acorn planted in the soil gives birth to an oak which produces a whole crop of acorns, each of which has power to reproduce its parent tree, and thus from a single seed a whole forest may spring, so a germ of disease planted in a human body grows and shakes abroad new germs which, meeting in other human bodies with their proper food and temperature, finally take possession of whole populations. Thus Asiatic cholera, beginning in a small way in the Delta of the Ganges, spread itself in seventeen years over nearly the whole habitable world. An infinitesimal speck of smallpox virus will develop a crop of pustules, each charged with the original poison."

It needs no argument to prove that if the dust in an ordinary room is injurious to health, the volumes of dust which constantly fill the streets of this City must be infinitely more mischievous. This latter dirt is abundantly charged with organic matter. We get it [illegible] from animal and vegetable deposits which are left to waste together on the surface of the roads. Is it any wonder that persons of weakly constitution break down under the intolerable strain to which they are subjected? The health of a city depends greatly on its cleanliness—that everybody knows in a general sort of way. But we now are acquainted with the precise method in which health is impaired, every day and every hour, by that neglect of sanitary laws which is one great characteristic of our City. The sickly child stands no chance under such conditions. The waste of life is far greater, even with the strongest of us, than it need be. We can scarcely hope that a consideration of these facts will bring the Street Contractor to our relief. But we may look to the Board of Health, which has frequently done good service before, for some protection. By exposing our danger it will bring public opinion to bear in a more decided form upon a system which enables contractors to pocket thousands upon thousands of dollars, without making even a pretence of doing any work for the money.

The Legal-Tender Act Inoperative in Pre-existing Contracts.

When the Supreme Court affirmed the validity of contracts specifically payable in coin, entered into before the enactment of the Legal-tender law, it was evident that the decision indirectly affected the construction to be put upon all preëxisting contracts. For, prior to the act of February, 1862, gold formed the only legal tender; and promises to pay in "the lawful money of the United States" were as clearly, at the time they were made, promises to pay in coin as though that obligation were explicitly expressed. If specific coin contracts of a date before February, 1862, were not invalidated by the law then enacted, it followed, by a parity of reasoning, that all contracts of the same period were in effect coin contracts, since none else were known or contemplated. Whatever legal technicalities might be found to obstruct the action of this interpretation, logically and morally it appeared clear and decisive.

The judgment pronounced by Chief Justice CHASE yesterday is therefore not unexpected. An obligation incurred in 1860, but not maturing until after the passage of the Legal-tender law, the debtor proposed to satisfy by payment in greenbacks at their face-value. The creditor demanded coin or its equivalent, and a Kentucky Court sustained his demand on the ground that the Legal-tender act was unconstitutional. This was the case decided yesterday. A majority of the Supreme Court hold that the act could not affect the tenor of contracts made before its passage—that it was not and could not be retrospective in its operation,—and, as a consequence, that an obligation incurred before its enactment must be satisfied in the only money recognized when the covenant was made.

This decision in no manner involves the constitutionality of the law itself. On that point—the sole point relied upon by the Kentucky Court—Chief Justice CHASE and his colleagues are silent. They deal only with the equity of the case, and with the limitation of the period at which the potency of the Legal-tender law began. Inferentially, indeed, their conclusions, like those arrived at in the previous judgment of the same Court, seem to concede its constitutionality. There would be no need for limitations of the scope of the law in respect of time if its constitutionality in regard to a period subsequent to its enactment were not in effect conceded. Nothing whatever has been said or can be fairly inferred, which warrants the opinion that the constitutionality of the law itself is impaired by this judgment.

It is not necessary to discuss the probable effect of the judgment upon unpaid obligations of a date previous to 1862. Of course it will disturb some calculations and materially affect many interests. But those who profess to see in it a pretext for repudiation, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or States, assume a position as mischievous as that of those who would produce financial chaos by decreeing the unconstitutionality of the Legal-tender act. There will be hardship, undoubtedly, and, in some instances, injustice. But the judgment of the Court rests upon an intelligible—if not an agreeable or entirely defensible—principle; the promulgation of which constitutes another reason for the restoration, with all convenient speed, of specie payments. When we get back to a hard cash basis, these conflicts of interest and interpretation will cease,—and not till then.

A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts for "fixing the qualifications of persons selling drugs and medicines." Before anybody can be employed in an apothecary's shop to make up prescriptions or sell drugs, he must have proved his qualifications before a Board of Examiners, or be a graduate of some College of Pharmacy. Imagine such a bill in force here! Half the druggists' shops in the City would be closed, and nobody would be poisoned with the wrong medicine. Many an item of local news would be lost to us. The change is not likely to be made. We shall continue to have the wrong drugs dealt out to us by boys fresh from the streets, or by men who have gone into the business, not because they knew anything about it, but because they have failed in everything else.

Another case has come to light in which a criminal has been allowed to slip through the hands of the law. A man named DENIS HARNETT almost killed one WILLIAM HARMON, about two months ago. Suddenly it was discovered that HARNETT had been released, without explanation or trial. Captain JOURDAN, of the Police force, who seems to be doing as much as one man can to protect the public against the lawless hordes which now infest the City, has demanded some account of his prisoner's escape. The answer is the old one—"Political influence." It is confidently anticipated that when the new charter comes into operation no prisoner will be convicted unless it can be proved that he has voted with the Republican Party.

To-day the British Parliament meets for the dispatch of business. According to Mr. GLADSTONE's circular, "matters of great public moment" will be submitted for consideration at an early day. It may, indeed, be questioned whether since the famous [illegible] House of Commons the representatives of the British nation ever had problems of greater moment to solve than those which await them now. As affecting Ireland, the land question is one of the highest importance, and its treatment will vitally affect the land tenure of all the three Kingdoms. It will, in fact, open up the most critical issue that can be raised in any society whose free institutions rest on a basis of feudalism. The education question also imperatively demands attention from the present Parliament. Colonial policy must be shaped in a way which will perceptibly influence the future current of English history; and the spirit shown by the representatives of the people in discussing the *Alabama* claims, will inevitably affect the attitude of our own country to the British nation.

It may be open to question whether a stock broker's occupation is the one best suited to women. But, this being a free country, women have a perfect right to go into that line of business if they choose—although no one would think so to judge from the scenes which have lately taken place in Broad-street. Two women have taken an office, and straightway they are insulted in every possible way. Somebody has raked up the incidents of their past lives, and inquired into their characters. Apply these same tests all round and there would be no occasion for uttering a protest. But we are afraid not a few firms would be obliged to put up the shutters and bid good bye to the "Street."

We learn from the *Tribune* that the female students at Bellevue are exposed to "outrageous annoyance" from the students of the other sex. Coarse speeches are addressed to them, notes are put into their hands, and they are pelted with paper balls. The assailants are only a clique, the majority of the students standing aloof from this unmanly and disgraceful persecution. Dr. WOOD has appealed to the entire body to protect the ladies, and if that remonstrance does not succeed we shall have to try discipline of a much more severe kind. Perhaps the persons who throw "horribly obscene drawings" at the ladies would like to have their names placed on permanent record in these columns, together with our candid opinion upon their conduct. They will attain to that distinction if they are not careful—and a very pretty testimonial it will be for them to begin their professional careers with.

ROCHEFORT has evidently been stung by the reflections publicly made by some of his colleagues upon the pusillanimity at the great demonstration which followed the funeral of VICTOR NOIR. After making desperate attempts at bravado in the Corps Legislatif, he now completes his character of the political Bombastes by defying the myrmidons of the law, whose duty it will be to compel his obedience to the sentence lately passed upon him. It was evidently not without reason that the friendly *Parisienne* cautioned him a fortnight ago against the danger of making himself ridiculous. In France nothing is so fatal as ridicule, and it is not improbable that this last stroke will complete the discomfiture of the lowest tribune of the people. The cause of neither liberty, order nor decency will suffer by his loss.

The Macon letter which we published yesterday shows very clearly that, though the political wrangle over Georgia is not yet quite ended, in one very practical way the State has been bound to her neighbors and to the Union with "hooks of steel." The railroad men are real reconstructionists. Their aim is to open the channels of direct trade between West and South, and to create a mutuality of aim and interest, and a cordial fellowship in enterprise and ambition, which will render the political troubles a very subordinate affair. With them, the great cities of interest are less Atlanta and Washington than Macon, Brunswick, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville. Their triumph is secured by such exploits as that over which an "excursion party" has just now made merry—namely, that a car loaded in St. Louis may be locked and sealed, to be opened only on the wharf at Brunswick. To so unite railroads that there shall be "no changing cars or breaking bulk," they hold to be a very practical sort of reconstruction; and instead of slavery, the war, and Congress, they find enough to talk about in steam from Brunswick to New-York and to Europe. The ablest and most practical men in the South take part in these new projects. The reorganization of labor, the encouragement of immigration, the development of the material resources of the country, the growth of corn and cotton, the building of railroads and working of mines, these are the subjects on which they believe that the future prosperity of the South depends, and not on the despondency advised by some, or the political trickery counseled by others. We confess that this seems to us also the soundest and most fruitful policy for the hour.

We may all know what will happen to us if we happen to get crushed by a car near the New-Haven Depot. The policeman will run off to ask his superior officer what he ought to do, not dreaming of calling for a surgeon, and we shall be left to die without a hand stretched forth to help us. That is the fate which befell poor Mr. PRYERS, as appears from the evidence we print this morning. He was a little deaf, and did not know that the drivers of New-Haven cars make no allowance for human infirmities, but drive over the citizens as the car of Juggernaut used to be driven over Hindoos. Cannot the Democrats give us another railroad or two through our most crowded thoroughfares?

According to a letter which has been published, a most scandalous affair took place near Crampton, Md., last week. Mr. ELY, a farmer, happened to have lodging in his house a school teacher named HAMILTON. Mr. HAMILTON would probably have been allowed to perform his duties in peace if he had not had the presumption to teach negro children their letters. That was an unpardonable offence. A mob surrounded the Ely farm and called out for the invader of their privileges, exclaiming: "We want to lynch any white man that comes here to teach niggers, when it's against the wishes of the white people in this part." The upshot of it all was that Mr. HAMILTON was forced to promise to close the school. Ignorance once more triumphs. Is it too much to hope that there are some citizens of Maryland who will keenly feel the disgrace thus cast by a band of savages on their State?

The President's proclamation, officially publishing the addition to the Chinese treaty, is certainly *prima facie* a certificate of Mr. BURLINGAME's treaty-making authority—a matter which has excited so much controversy. In this document Mr. BURLINGAME is named as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and it is announced by President GRANT that its articles have been "duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications exchanged." It is evident, therefore, that the diplomatic action has been submitted to the Emperor of China, and

come to the treaty itself, its importance hardly justifies, perhaps, the discussion to which it has given rise. Its purport has long been known, and the official copy discloses that no material new concessions are made by China. So far as privileges are accorded or explanations given, they come mainly from us. Perhaps something is gained in the very mention of China and the United States on equal terms, as modern nations, and in the very discussion of "constructing railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements" in China. It is to be noted, however, that the Emperor "reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions," which is not what a certain class of our diplomatists desire. On the other hand, it is provided that

"Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

With this provision, it is clear that legislation is called for to protect the Chinese on the Pacific from the annoyances to which they are subjected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

The Grand Opera House was densely crowded last night, and the heart of its enterprising owner must have leaped for joy. Rumor has for some time been busy in reporting the unheard-of splendors of the forthcoming spectacle, and really, in some respects, rumor has this time told no lies. The scenery of "The Twelve Temptations" is exceedingly magnificent, and the mechanical effects produced are, in some instances, novel and costly. In a literary point of view, and as regards structure and human interest, the piece will perhaps compare favorably with the "Black Crook," and its dialogue frequently surpasses for dreary absurdity even the talk of that famous play. The similarity between them is strong, the old drama having slightly the advantage in indecency, and the new one being the stronger in scenic gorgeousness. Both are rich in fiends who cry Ha! ha! and are answered by invisible associates, and both are abundantly peopled with coryphees whose supply of clothes and beauty is equally limited. We do not know that a recital of the story of "The Twelve Temptations" would answer any good purpose, even were we sure of our ability to tell it. A mundane gentleman, ambitious and fond of pleasure, makes the usual bargain with an infernal gentleman, and a chain of perils, joys and penalties is forged, to an accompaniment of very noisy music and highly-colored scenery. The Transformation scene, so called, is equal to anything of the sort we have ever seen, and far superior to the common run of similar ones. Neither for it, however, nor for the many other dazzling shows that precede it is there any artistic *raison d'être*. The drama is a mere accumulation of color and gilding and sumptuous decoration and glittering light. The ballet, newly imported, we are told, from Paris, includes some strong and graceful dancers, and their part of the work is thoroughly done. As regards the personal charms of these new comers gallantry only allows us to say that opinions may differ. Messrs. Tilton, Boniface and Barker and Mme. Ponisi do their utmost with parts that are stupidly conventional, and their various assistants are, generally speaking, quite equal to the work required of them. The management have certainly shown great enterprise in bringing out the spectacle in so lavish a style. The misfortune is that the drama, prodigal as has been the outlay on it, evinces so little taste. The spectator cannot but regret that such a wretched fable, and such dismal and meaningless dialogue, should be embellished in so expensive a manner. Perhaps it does not answer to spend money thus freely on Shakespeare—at least in the absence of an actor sure of his public for the central figure—but there are plenty of fairy tales infinitely better for such a purpose than "The Twelve Temptations," and it is a pity one of them was not selected in preference for such splendid illustration. For all this we would not be understood to withhold abundant praise to the management of the Grand Opera House for their liberal outlay on this piece, and their manifest determination to gain the public suffrage by deserving it. This is the spirit that in the long run always conquers success, and if maintained, will make this theatre among the most popular, as it is already, perhaps, the most beautiful in the Metropolis.

SCHOOL AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A revival of one of Robertson's happiest comedies filled Wallack's Theatre last night, and fairly delighted the audience. "School" fits the company at this house even better than most others of Robertson's pieces, and on this occasion it was so cleverly acted as to justify uncommonly enthusiastic applause. Mr. Wallack looks so well in blonde hair and moustache as to make the ladies regret his natural ebony locks, and he acts *Poyntz* with a grace and nonchalance that are all his own. Miss Germon is capital in *Naomi Tighe*, and if she would tone down the vigor of her style now and then the merest trifle in the world, she would leave us nothing to desire. Mr. Gilbert looks and acts *Dr. Sutcliffe* with that peculiar finish and thorough gentlemanliness of bearing that are so refreshing, and of which he is so consummate a master. Mr. Stoddart apparently does all that man can do with the rather unpleasant part of *Krux*, and Messrs. Fisher and Marlowe are very acceptable, indeed, in *Farintosh* and *Lord Beaufoy*. To conclude, the minor parts are nicely filled, and the stage is set admirably throughout. The simple truth is, that these comedies of Robertson's are so well acted at Wallack's Theatre that encomiums are only fair as applied to their performance that in ordinary cases would be mere hyperbole. "School" will run every night until further notice, and it richly deserves a protracted run.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Offenbach's opera of "Genevieve de Brabant," was revived at the Theatre Francais last evening, in presence of an audience respectable in appearance and in numbers. The recollection of a protracted run enjoyed by this work at the same house would make iteration of its story as unwelcome to the reader as that of other matter was to *Falstaff* of old. It is Offenbach's most successful effort as a vehicle for spectacular display, and his least worthy in respect of musical ideas and their elaboration. The present performance does not quite attain to the perfection of that still remembered, but it is decidedly pleasant to the eye and ear. The characters are acted with spirit, the melodies are agreeably sung, and the [illegible] the most beautiful ever shown in this City, and the costumes are many and bright. Mrs. Howard Paul's rendering of *Drogan* is intelligent, vivacious and merry, and quite as satisfactory as that of *la Grande Duchesse*. Mrs. Paul's command of the French language is so complete that no lack of words hampers the action for a moment, while no continuous mispronunciation brings French phrases and an English accent into collision. The music is of course faultlessly sung. Mme. Guerretti represents *Genevieve*, and, save in appearance, does not suffer by comparison with her predecessor. *Sifroy* is acted by M. Gausseroux, the effect of whose singing will be heightened by a greater familiarity with the comic resources, slender though they are, of the part. M. Duchesne is a boisterous *Charles Martel*; M. Francis a sufficiently idiotic *Narcisse*, and M. Edgard a *Pitou* whose merit does not reside simply in the possession of agileness, but in an appreciation of drollery, and in the power of its vocal and facial expression by the means resorted to by a thoroughly proficient comedian. MM. Moreau and Genot, and Mlle. Briot assume the remaining rôles, and a strong and pretty well-disciplined chorus executes the concerted most familiar numbers of the opera were cordially applauded, the serenade, the railway chorus, and the song of the conductor being repeated in deference to an expressed delight, which seemed to promise the renewal of "Genevieve de Brabant's" lease of theatrical life, for a few nights, at all events.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The performance of "Maritana" by Mme. Parepa-Rosa and her associates at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, advises us of the approaching inception of a season of English opera in this City. Mme. Parepa-Rosa and company will tenant the Academy of Music in March, and will produce there "The Black Domino," "Der Freischutz" and "The Marriage of Figaro." No good reason exists for regarding these works as English operas, but when we remember that a whole season might be occupied with rehearsals of "The Bohemian Girl," we can afford to disregard the form for the sake of the matter. When the troupe returns to us after great practice in March, we shall be free to exact very excellent representations. Since September they have given about one hundred and fifty entertainments, eighteen of which have occurred in New-York. Mme. Parepa Rosa and her companions have visited Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Providence, Albany and other cities, and have had genuine success in all. Upward of $70,000 were received in twenty-one nights in Boston, and the pecuniary results elsewhere were almost as satisfactory. To-morrow and Thursday they sing in Newark, and then they proceed to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The season in this City commences at the close of the tour, about the 14th proximo.

LIFE INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee—The Public Excluded—The Testimony.

The Committee appointed by the State Assembly to take testimony on the subject of life insurance in this State, with a view to ascertaining whether any additional legislation is necessary thereon, held a session yesterday at the office of Mr. Thos. C. Fields, No. 115 Nassau-street. The Press and public were excluded from the meeting.

Mr. McCurdy, the Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appeared, accompanied by Mr. John E. Develin, the counsel of the Company, and presented the following petition:

To the Committee on Insurance of the House of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New-York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, representatives of life insurance and trust companies of the City of New-York, respectfully request that the sessions of your honorable body, at which the affairs of said companies shall be the subject of investigation, may be open to the public; that such companies may be represented by counsel and otherwise; and that the witnesses may be examined in the manner usual in the Courts of justice of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

F. S. Winston, President Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York; and officers of the majority of insurance companies of the City.

Mr. Devlin requested the Committee to inform the companies of their decision as soon as convenient, and was subsequently waited on by Mr. Gleason and informed that the Committee had determined not to depart from their former resolution. Mr. McCurdy then asked the privilege of being present during the examination as a representative of his Company, and some time after was informed that the Committee had voted not to admit him.

The first witness examined was Mr. Sheppard Homans, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He testified that he resided at No. 9 Washington-place; his duties are defined in the by-laws of the Company; he makes the quarterly and annual statements; there is an annual statement published; it contains a record of everything up to the day upon which it is published; the land and mortgage department is not under his supervision; it is under the supervision of the President; the counsel employed by the Company are William Betts, Lucius Robinson and Henry E. Davis; they are permanent counsel; they do not receive annual salaries; they present a bill for each special service upon which they are employed; had no control over the number the President and Vice-President had; the number of policy holders on the 1st of January was 70,000, in round numbers; he had nothing to do with the agency department; the agents were paid a commission on the business they influenced; the uniform commission of all agents was ten per cent. on the first year's premium, and five per cent. on renewals; [illegible]

[illegible]

After Mr. Lloyd's testimony was concluded, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, and the investigation will probably be continued at Albany.

The Thompson Collection of Paintings—Pictures Sold Yesterday—Prices and Purchasers.

The sale of the Thompson collection of ancient and modern paintings, which for some weeks past has been on exhibition at the art gallery of Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Miner, No. 817 Broadway, was begun yesterday morning. The attendance was large, but the bidding was not at all spirited, and the price at which the works were disposed of was extremely low. At the morning sale 125 paintings were sold, bringing in the aggregate $4,448. The first picture struck off was a landscape by Shattuck, A. D., which was purchased by Mr. Shaw for $8. Three of Bierstadt's works, numbered as follows: 9, "A Castle by Moonlight;" 36, "Twilight View of Boston from the Harbor;" and 80, "A Winter Scene," were purchased in order by Messrs. H. C. Lewis, of Cold Water, Mich.; A. C. Kingsland, broker; and Mealis, the hatter, of this City, for $6, $30, and $17 50 respectively.

The following are the paintings which sold for $100 and upwards, and the names of those purchasing them: No. 34, "Mary, Queen of Scots Accusing John Knox of Treason," by Bromley, William, $300, Mr. Lewis; No. 35, "The Deluge," by Krummer, J., $115, Mr. George Crane; No. 72, "Cawthorpe Oak," by Newnham, (1858,) $107 50, Mr. Eli Robbins; No. 90, "The Watering Place," by Xavery Jacob, $250, Mr. Eastman; No. 91, "Valley of the Pemigewassett," by Gerry, $400, Mr. Lewis; No. 92, "The Wayside Inn," by Richardson, $150, Mr. Mealis; No. 110, "Ariadne," by Carracci, Annibal, $110, Mr. Townley, of the *Sunday Mail*; No. 118, "Portrait of Captain Duffee," by Opie, J., $250, Mr. J. P. Richardson; No. 126, "The Angel Appearing to Hagar in the Wilderness," by Empoli, Jacapo di, $185, Mr. Lewis. This was the last picture of the collection sold at the morning sale, and it was stated that the late Mr. Thompson paid for it $800 some fifteen years since. Very many of the paintings were bought by dealers, of which there were a large number present.

At the evening sale the attendance was large, but bidders few. A "Holy Family," by an unknown artist, brought $100; "The Judgment of Paris," by Albano, $85; a landscape, by the great English artist, Turner, $41; a sketch, by Sir Benjamin West, $40; "Girls and Swan," by Etty, $35; "View in Switzerland," by Bierstadt, $150; "Park Scene," by S. J. Watts, $140; "Entombment of Christ," by Carracci, $90; "Girl Bathing," by Lemoine, $170.

The sale will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Revelations of a Diamond Ring.

Rev. Alfred Young delivered a lecture Sunday evening, before the Institute of St. Paul at its rooms, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, to an appreciative audience, the subject being the supposed "Literary Observations of a Diamond Ring." The "ring" described its wanderings and the habits, manners and literary tastes of the people whose fingers it graced. The lecture sparkled with bright points and sharp comments on the follies of the day, and was listened to attentively. Much quiet laughter gave evidence that the audience enjoyed its whimsical and amusing hits.

The Tammany Chiefs in Council.

The Tammany Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Council Hall of the Wigwam last evening. The Father of the Council, James B. Nicholson, occupied the chair, and officiated as Scribe. The business of the meeting consisted of little else than the assembling of the Sachems around the Spring, except to fix on the third Monday of April next as that on which the annual election of Sachems and other officers of the Society shall take place.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

Petitions favorable to an additional amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote, were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Fenton.

GEORGIA.

Mr. Morton presented resolutions of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress by changing the State Constitution, and also ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from the soldiers of the war of 1812 for change of the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. It was in substance that the weight of our taxation caused by payment of pensions to disabled soldiers was so great that the Government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Trumbull—More effectually to provide for the execution of charges for the protection of owners of trade marks.

By Mr. Cole—To amend the act authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and to extend the same to Australia.

By Mr. Stewart—Extending the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Tipton—For the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City. It defines the construction of the act granting lands to cities and towns built upon the public lands.

A NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TUNNEL.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the Port of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It incorporates Marshall O. Roberts, O. Vanderburg, John J. Blair, Dudley Field and John D. Sherwood and associates as a company to construct a submerged tunnel, tube, or covered way, from New-York City to the New-Jersey shore opposite, to be used for railway purposes. All railway companies are to have the use of said tunnel on equal terms. In case of disagreement with holders of property needed for approaches, &c., the United States District Court shall appoint Commissioners to appraise the value and damages.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following resolution was introduced:

By Mr. Sargent—Requesting the Postmaster-General to report by whom the draft of the petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege was prepared, when, where, by whose orders, and at whose expense the said petitions were printed and circulated, with the cost of the same, and also to communicate the facts upon which the allegations of fraud and abuse in the exercise of said franking privilege were founded.

Mr. Thayer objected, when the resolution was laid over.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the several dates of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, the aggregate amounts issued at the several dates, and the dates on which the amounts respectively are payable; also the character of the bonds held in the Treasury on Feb. 1, as belonging to the sinking fund, as also of the other bonds purchased and held subject to Congress.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with an amendment, the bill to amend the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast, by the Southern route:

It provides that if the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall complete its road to the western boundary of Missouri by June 10, 1871, the same shall be held to be a Company within the conditions of said act. But the United States shall secure to the Company the right of way over the lands granted thereby, and occupied by the Indians.

Mr. Osborn, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, with an amendment, amendatory to the act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably without amendment, the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union, for the conveyance of the United States mails to European and Asiatic ports for promoting emigration from Europe and for reducing the rates of ocean postage.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York for carrying the mails to ports in the Mediterranean and in Asia, the service terminating in China, and the compensation to be solely the postal money on all mail matter carried by the steamships of said Company, and the rates of postage may at any time be reduced by Congress without creating a right on the part of said Company for further compensation than the postal money in such mails as may be conveyed by its steamships. The steamships are to be of not less than 3,000 tons burden, and built on plans approved by the Navy Department, with a view to their use by the Government in time of war. Provision is also made that any of the Southern States, for the purpose of inducing immigration, may transfer to the Company public lands granted to them or deposit State bonds with the Postmaster-General as security for the Steamship Company.

A SUBMARINE CABLE TO ASIA.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents.

It gives to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fourteen years to construct and maintain a submarine cable to Asia, commencing at a point south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, and provides for detailing United States vessels to assist the promotion of the enterprise.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to give the National Soldiers' Asylum a certain fund arising from fines and forfeited bounties.

CONGRESS AND APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

On a motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and to preserve the independence of the several Departments of the Government. He explained that the bill originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress, unless in writing, and at the request of the appointing power. The Judiciary Committee, believing this restriction would be evaded by members throwing themselves in the way of being asked to make recommendations, and that the abuses complained of would not be corrected, had attempted to make the bill more effective by prohibiting recommendations entirely.

Mr. Pomeroy said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion, even when requested so to do by the Executive in regard to character and fitness of an applicant for office.

Mr. Trumbull replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member from replying in what manner he chose to a communication from the appointing power. If asked in regard to an individual, a member might state his opinion.

Mr. Schurz believed a reform in the civil service to be desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make a recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians to the greater injury of the public interests.

Mr. Howard recognized the extent of existing abuses, but considered the bill to be of too sweeping a character.

Mr. Williams proposed to prohibit the judicial, military and naval officers, as well as the members of Congress, from recommending applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside, in order to proceed with the Census bill.

THE CENSUS.

The House Census bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate Committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to so change the schedules and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870 as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Conkling said the Senate Committee had determined to report favorably to an adherence to the act of 1850. The act was framed as a permanent regulation, and still was applicable in every respect save that of the change in representation of the former slave population. The fractional enumeration of the Constitution having been dispensed with as a sequence of the abolition of slavery, the proposition of the Senate Committee was simply a direction to the Secretary of the Interior to conform schedules of enumeration to the present condition of the purified Constitution. He reviewed the provisions of the House bill, showing that under it $600,000 was to be paid for a work for which in 1860 the Marshals received $41,000, and in 1850 $84,000. He contrasted various provisions of the House bill with those of the laws of 1850, showing that compensation under the latter was made in accordance with the duties performed, $4 to $5 per day being earned by the enumerators, while the present proposition was to fix a rate per diem, whether the pay was earned or not. Assuming upon this basis that an enumerator could return 2,000 persons, 20,000 enumerators would be required, and calculating that each occupies twenty days in the preliminary work of distributing blanks, the aggregate time would amount to 400,000 days, the compensation for which would be $1,600,000. Adding to this the cost of the blanks, the volume of expense would be swelled to $1,720,000, without making any allowance for postage. The entire cost of the census in 1860, including $247,000 to the credit of disloyal Southern claimants, remaining unpaid, was $1,293,306 75. This amount embraced every item of expense from the time at which the gathering of the census was ordered until the last return had been brought back to the Department of the Interior. Yet the proposition now made was that the first blast on the bugle—that the mere preliminary notice of the work to be begun—should cost half a million dollars in excess of the entire cost of the census of 1860.

Mr. Sumner said our national development, in resources and population, and in the means [illegible] our advance, had been such as to render [illegible] economy, but did not desire to [illegible] at the expense of the country's best interests, believing that the national wealth would be promoted by a judicious expenditure to secure the taking of a census of the most approved character, and the diffusion of a knowledge of our great resources. He proceeded to show that the average compensation of enumerators, under the House bill, would be $4 50 per day, and that the difference in cost between this process and the system of marshals could not be materially different.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOAG.

At 3:30 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of Representative Hoag, of Ohio. After remarks by Messrs. Thurman and Sherman, the usual resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

A number of petitions were presented, as follows:

By Mr. Brooks, of New-York—A remonstrance from manufacturers of steel into tools, saws, axes, &c., against any increase of duty thereon; a petition for the reduction of the existing tax; also, a petition from workers in spring, tire, caulking and plow steel for a reduction of the duty, stating the tax now to be seventy-two per cent. ad valorem.

By Mr. Kelsey, of New-York—For extension of the Bounty act of 1866 to drafted soldiers and to the volunteers of 1861 and 1862 discharged in consequence of disease contracted in the service. Also, in favor of the Civil Service bill.

By Mr. Knapp—For pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812, and their widows.

By Messrs. Starkweather and Kelsey—Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. Buffinton presented the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relating to the French spoliation claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Morrill, of Maine—To aid in the construction of seagoing vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing drawback of duties on materials—ninety per cent. on home productions, and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. Ela—To regulate the rank of naval constructors and civil engineers in the navy.

By Mr. Schofield—To except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where they are published.

By Mr. Getz—To allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—To promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. Ridgway—For the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also, removing political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. Dockery—Requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; also, for the removal of political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. Welker—To discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; also, amendatory of the act establishing the Department of Education.

By Mr. Stevenson—To amend the Banking act so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees, and for proceedings to set aside the order of discharge.

By Mr. Arnell—To do justice to the female employes of the Government, by giving them the same compensation as men in like positions.

By Mr. Judd—To incorporate the National Irish Emigrant Association.

By Mr. Strickland—For the acceptance by the Government of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. Taffe—Granting land to aid in constructing a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Neb. Also, to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1869.

By Mr. Spink, of Dakotah—Granting lands for a railroad from Springfield, via Yankton, Dakota, to Rock River, Iowa.

CONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION.

The following resolution, offered last Monday by Mr. Marshall, came up as the next business in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises to pay the debts and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenue for the uses therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purposes other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of the other, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of a bill for the modification of existing Tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that the duties on no article should be greater than that which would give the maximum of revenue on such articles.

The question was on Mr. Kelsey's (of New-York) motion to lay on the table.

The resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 89, nays 77, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb of Wisconsin, Conger, Dawes, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Ela, Ferriss, Ferry, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Heaton, Hill, Hoar, Hoge of South Carolina, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Kelsey of New-York, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Poland, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck of Ohio, Schofield, Sheldon of Louisiana, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Twichell, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Ohio, Winans—89.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Arnell, Axtell, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Calkin, Coburn, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Finckelnburg, Getz, Gibson, Golladay, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Niblack, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Pomeroy, Reading, Reeves, Rogers, Schumaker, Shanks of Indiana, Sherrod, Slocum, Smythe of Iowa, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson of Minnesota, Winans, Winchester, Wood and Woodward—77.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—yeas 91, nays 34.

NEWSPAPER AND LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the rates of postage, making letter postage 2 cents, and 1 cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals, issued daily, weekly, monthly, or at other stated periods, 1 cent, where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and 1 cent for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Papers circulating in the State and Territory where published, or within 100 miles of place of publication, to be exempt from postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free. Postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be 1 cent, and 1 cent for every each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Manuscripts intended for publication, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to be 2 cents postage and 1 cent for every additional ounce.

The second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform and moderate box rental.

CUBA.

Mr. Orth offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with the Spanish Government and the American Minister at Madrid in relation to Cuban affairs, with such information as may be in his possession as to the present position of the struggle for independence in that island. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill and briefly explained it.

It appropriates [illegible], against [illegible] last year. The amount estimated for was [illegible], being [illegible] more than the amount appropriated. The bill was made the special order for Friday next.

CHINA AND JAPAN INDEMNITY FUNDS.

Mr. Dickey asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations, and have put upon its passage the bill authorizing indemnity funds received from the Governments of China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. Banks objected, stating that the question had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dickey moved to suspend the rules. Not agreed to—yeas 81, nays 84.

PUBLICATION OF FRANKING PETITIONS.

Mr. Laflin offered a resolution declaring it a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of the petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Maynard objected, protesting against an attempt to suppress the public opinion by a side wind of that sort.

Mr. Laflin moved to suspend the rules. Agreed to.

The resolution went over as unfinished business.

DEATH OF MR. HOAG.

At 2:40 o'clock Mr. Morgan arose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and to offer the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. Morgan, Bingham and Woodward, the resolutions were adopted. Messrs. Dickinson, Beatty and Ambler, of Ohio, Mr. Winchester, of Kentucky, and Mr. Williams, of Indiana, were appointed a Committee to accompany the remains to Ohio, and the House at 3 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

The Umbrella Makers' Strike.

A largely-attended meeting of the parasol and umbrella makers at present on strike was held yesterday afternoon at the shop of Messrs. Hall & Black, in Walker-street. Representatives from the shops of the manufacturers in which the girls have struck were present, and a very animated discussion of the questions at issue took place. Mr. Black was present, and naturally the girls could not speak as openly of their grievances as they would otherwise have done. Several of the manufacturers say that their employes are quite willing to work at the new rate of prices, but are prevented by outside pressure; and others say that all their hands will [illegible] that they have merely drawn up an equalized schedule of prices to be paid by all the manufacturing houses, by which in all cases the girls engaged on plain work receive an increase, while those who do fancy work are cut down on some sizes of parasols, while they actually receive more on others.

OPENING HELL GATE.

The Project of Flanking the Channel—Progress of Operations for Removing the Obstructions—Report of General Newton to the Chief Engineer.

The project of flanking Hell Gate by cutting a canal through Astoria has been brought before Congress by parties interested in the scheme, and the House of Representatives has passed a resolution asking for full information as to its feasibility, &c.

The Chief Engineer, General Humphreys, at Washington, referred the resolution to General Newton, in this City, who forwarded the following letter expressing his opinion on the subject. It will be read with much interest:

REPORT.

I am in some doubt about the nature and location of the projected channel, described in the resolution as cut through Hallett's Point, but presume that reference is intended to be made to a project of which I have heard in general terms, of excavating a canal through the town of Astoria, thereby furnishing a new channel which would avoid the dangers and obstructions of Hell Gate.

I have never seen the plans and estimates for the projected canal, nor am I aware that any have been made in detail, and as the information necessary to determine the "feasibility and probable cost" of such channel could only be obtained through the agency of a survey specially applied to this object, and a careful assessment of the damage done to private property by the cutting of the canal, I am not at present able to make a reply to that part of the resolution.

The result of carrying into effect such project, if a channel of sufficient width and depth were made, might be to afford free access from Long Island Sound to the lower portions of the harbor of New-York; but it must be said that this would be at the expense of leaving on one side Hell Gate still unimproved, with the serious question left undecided of what to do with it. This space could not be filled, of course, without depriving Harlem River of its principal outlet; neither would it be possible for the City of New-York to sacrifice the valuable water front in Hell Gate, lying below the mouth of the Harlem River. The end would be that after making the necessary outlay for constructing the canal, the Government would then be besieged to make appropriations for removing the rocks at Hell Gate, in order to furnish safe and commodious access to the water frontage of Upper New-York.

The deep indentation of Hell Gate upon the shore line on the New-York side would furnish spacious and suitable wharves and basins for shipping without encroaching at all upon the navigable waters, and this fact is of the more importance because for two miles below, viz., for the whole extent of Blackwell's Island, owing to the narrowness of the channel, the rapidity of the current, and the elevated and rocky bank of the river, there could be little or no accommodation for berthing ships.

The plan initiated by the Government, and in which progress has already been made, has been to improve Hell Gate by removing existing obstruction in its channels, and thereby to furnish a safe channel for navigation. This plan without, however, extending or modifying it if such purpose would, incidentally give free egress and ingress to the space above described, which has already been shown to be absolutely necessary for the proper accommodations of the harbor of New-York.

It may have, and probably has, been assumed by the advocates of the canal project that its construction would materially diminish the velocity of the current. It is not safe here to rely upon these opinions, and the matter has been thoroughly weighed after a careful collection of all the local data pertinent to the case. A study of the currents, as given in the Coast Survey Chart of Hell Gate, will develop the fact that their great velocities depend principally upon the damming back of the waters of the flood and ebb by existing reefs, thereby creating a head which produces a sheet of water of great velocity.

The cutting away of Hallett's Point and the removal of the reef known as the Gridiron to a greater or less extent, as may hereafter be decided, would materially reduce the velocity [illegible]

[illegible]

In January, 1867, when the project for improving Hell Gate was submitted by me in obedience to instructions from the Chief of Engineers, the average price of removing rocks was thereby fixed at $44 30 per cubic yard, which was less than the cost of similar work then going on in the country, though even in that report I expressed my confidence in a considerable reduction of the estimates after work had fairly commenced. I am justified, even at this early period in the progress of the work, in stating positively that the average cost of removal per cubic yard, will be less than $20, and it is highly probable will not exceed $15.

In the report presented by me, Jan. 31, 1867, three estimates, corresponding to three projects for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, were presented.

The first project indicated the cutting of Hallett's Point, the removal of Noya Reef, and deepening of the middle channel by the removal of sea walls upon the Gridiron, Hog's Back, Great and Little Mill Rocks [illegible]

[illegible]

I can now state that by omitting the cost of sea wall at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, which is under construction by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the wall upon Hylanders' Reef, which will probably be undertaken by dock owners, [illegible] low water would be reduced to [illegible].

The second project was the same as the first, except in the further removal of that part of the middle reef known as Flood Rock and the Gridiron, and the omission, because thereby rendered unnecessary, of the projected sea wall upon that reef.

The estimate of this project for a depth of twenty-six feet at mean low water was [illegible], and for a depth of twenty-four feet was [illegible]. The estimate I now present for this project for a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water is reduced to [illegible].

The third project did not contemplate the removal of the great reef, nor the improvement of the middle channel, but was confined to the cutting away of Hallett's Point, the removal of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shell Drake, Heel Tap, Scaly Rock, and the small rocks, and to the construction of sea walls as in the first project.

[illegible]

The third project, involving the least expenditure and [illegible] from the terms of the resolution I am led to the opinion that an extension of the project was not deemed impossible.

The great decrease of estimate, particularly in the second and most extensive project of improvement, has, however, removed the only objection existing to its being undertaken, for in all other respects it was manifestly preferable to the other projects.

The removal of the Gridiron, which is the distinguishing feature of this project, would not only free us from the most dangerous reef in Hell Gate, but it would cause a great decrease in the velocity of the currents, which at present constitute one of the principal dangers and impediments in Hell Gate. The rock necessary to be removed in cutting off Hallett's Point below water amounts in bulk to nearly 30,000 cubic yards. The plan is to remove all of the reef encroaching upon the channel, extending in shore nearly to high water mark.

The in shore force to be cut down virtually to the full depth of 26 feet at mean low water. The perpendicular force would be advantageous in preventing the contact of vessels, and would be of assistance to another operation viz.: if it were hereafter decided to remove more of Hallett's Point within the high water line.

I must however state here, that the necessity of removing the Gridiron cannot be overcome except by the cutting away of Hallett's Point so far inshore as to encroach materially upon the property of individuals, for which the United States must make compensation; neither would such removal of Hallett's Point operate as beneficially in reducing the velocity of the currents as the removal of the Gridiron Reef, while the cost in all probability would be about the same.

The removal of the submarine reef at Hallett's Point, upon which the Government is now engaged, belongs equally to both projects, and should be vigorously prosecuted. It will cost about $1,250,000, and will consume a period of time of two or three years, affording ample opportunity to weigh the relative advantages of removing more of Hallett's Point above a high water mark, or to adopt the plan, which now appears preferable, of removing the Gridiron.

I may state here that the time of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate has been estimated to be that of removing the rock, supposing it to be already blasted, for the time required to perform the latter operation would be small in comparison to the former. And this state of things is due to the difficulty of finding room for the requisite number of hoisting machines, floating or fixed.

I am directed to furnish a statement showing the progress of operations for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate.

On July 21, 1868, I was notified of the allotment of $85,000 to this object. Advertisements calling for bids by the 31st September were at once as possible inserted in the daily papers. Upon opening the bids that of Mr. S. T. Shelburne was found to be the lowest, viz. at $13 per cubic yard. While it was judged that this offer was but far from the true value of the removal of the rock, yet it was supposed that in the actual commencement of operations sufficient margin had not been left for defect of experimental knowledge. The bill was finally accepted, all the bids [illegible] other course, and I was directed to conclude the contract, which was dated Oct. 22.

The term of Mr. Shelburne's contract was limited to Jan. 20, 1869, but was afterwards extended to allow him time to perfect his apparatus to Aug. 15. His apparatus which was finished was run ever after having been placed in Hell Gate before he had time to test its efficiency. Previous to this, on May 11, I had been notified of a second allotment of $30,000, and on June 17 made an agreement with B. Maillefert & Co. to remove Pot Rock, Way's Reef and Shell Drake at the rate of $44 20 per cubic yard. The term of the agreement was by the parties themselves limited to Dec. 1, at which time a portion only of the work had been performed, and no entire rock removed. As soon as the surveys and inspection of these rocks shall have been finished I will be enabled to make to the Chief of Engineers a full report of this matter, and shall conclude by stating that a limited price, as well as the rocks easy of removal because not situated in the tideway of Hell Gate, were accorded to B. Maillefert, for since it was important to test the efficiency of his process, I may add that, to furnish the parties no opportunity of complaint, their own terms as to price and time were acceded to.

It was felt that it would not be expedient to hazard the success of the attempt to remove the obstructions by making it dependent upon the operation of one method and it was necessary for the engineer in charge to invent a machine which should be capable of drilling and blasting rocks under water, whether situated in a rapid or moderate current.

The Chief Engineer already knows the general features of the machine—a scow with a large well hole in the centre, strong and solid enough to withstand all ordinary collisions, furnished with lowering and hoisting apparatus for the drilling machine, as well as power to work the drills. The drilling machine, with within it, is thirty feet in diameter, and being furnished [illegible] rock. The drills are worked by steam or hand power, and the holes charged with nitro-glycerine or some powerful compound and exploded. We know that a square having thirty or forty feet to the side can be blown up to any depth required by such discharges.

The form of the apparatus containing the drills is so contrived as to utilize the currents in the work of keeping it upon the bottom. The weight of the machine serves to compensate for irregularities, such as whirls and boiling up of the water.

The machine is very simple, constructed upon known principles, and cannot, I think, fail to perform its intended work.

I may add that a very delicate and responsible task was, by force of circumstances, imposed upon me. It had been thought probable that the mechanical talent of the country would have been sufficiently interested in this work to have developed a process which should be successful. But of the few projects submitted to me, all, with the exception of Mr. Shelburne's machine, which I have before mentioned, were upon the face inadequate or impracticable. I was therefore compelled to take the responsibility of invention upon myself. Had the idea sooner occurred to me, I should have before this been enabled to make you a report of its capacity for work; but inventive ideas come when and how they will, so it was only in my last that the general character of the apparatus was developed. After a sufficient time devoted to calculations, the construction was put in the hands of the iron men, and on this day it is first sent out upon an experimental trial upon the rocks.

Besides this machine, intended for the channel rocks, a dam, inclosing a considerable space upon the reef at Hallett's Point, above low water mark, was constructed. The dam was finished and operations were commenced at removing the rock in the latter part of November at the rate of 1,000 cubic yards of rocks in position per month so far. Having increased the hoisting apparatus, I expect to remove about 2,000 per month. For want of space the application of hoisting machines is necessarily restricted, and this part of the work cannot keep pace with the blasting. When the space inclosed by the dam shall have been removed to the twenty-five feet at mean low water, representing a bulk of rock in position of about 6,000 cubic yards, I shall proceed by excavating a tunnel or small galleries under the reef for the purpose of blowing it up, or else, if the character of the work should not make such operations advisable, stagings will be run out from the dam and contiguous shores, from which the rock will be drilled and blasted. I do not pretend, for fear of fatiguing your attention, to mention all of the modes applicable to the case.

The channel machine will be used to break up the outlying rocks and irregularities around the base of the reef, which could not well be reached otherwise.

The amount of rock removed from Hallett's Point has already much more than paid for the dam and the other machinery there, and a similar success is anticipated for the channel machine. A most important result of the Government undertaking work for itself has been to determine that the cost of removing rocks, as generally estimated before, was entirely too great, and the amount that can be saved by taking advantage of the knowledge gained may be reckoned by millions, compared with which the whole cost of machinery and apparatus purchased would be a trifle.

I shall conclude by stating that no part of this work —except, perhaps, that of removing the rock after it has been blasted—should be let at contract. The contractor could afford a limited job to get up the proper apparatus and perform the work as cheaply as the Government. This assertion is so evident that argument would be unnecessary to vindicate it. The Government, therefore, should not hesitate to avail itself of the experience gained and of the apparatus it has purchased to proceed and perform its own work."

Since the above report was made, the machine spoken of by the General has been tested on Diamond Reef and found to work satisfactorily. It is not ready, however, for operations at Hell Gate. A description of it appeared in the Times two weeks ago.

In regard to the proposed Astoria canal, it may be stated, that all the estimates are not completed. It is expected that the cost of the excavation, dam, machinery, &c., will be $2,500,000. The real estate property to be appropriated is worth nearly $1,000,000 more. The canal will be 2,000 feet long, 800 wide and 40 deep. It will involve the removal of 1,320,000 cubic yards of earth and 400,000 of rock. Time required for its completion, two years.

SURVEY OF MAILLEFERT'S WORK.

General Newton has also just forwarded to Washington his report of the surveys of Professor Maillefert's rocks, which he contracted to remove by Dec. 1. He operated on Way's Reef and Shelldrake, and has removed half the cubic contents of rock from each reef. On Way's Reef he has reduced the surface uniformly to a depth of about 19 feet, though there are a few projecting points not deeper than 17½ feet. The required depth is 25 feet. On Shelldrake, his plan has been to blow away its sides, leaving the surface untouched except on the sides. It is understood that the General has simply reported the facts, without recommendation, and therefore, whether Maillefert's contract will be continued, depends on the opinion entertained by the Chief Engineer at Washington as to the efficiency of his process, judging from the facts.

Subscriptions for the Townsend Family.

The following additional subscriptions for the family of the murdered man Townsend have been received at this office:

Cash	$1	C. D. K.	$1
B. C. B.	5	C. T. G.	1
P. H. V.	5	Previously ack'dged	200
W.	5		
A. W.	1	Total	$220
E. E. S.	1		

Personal.

Mr. Jay Gould received credit a few days since in this and other papers for a contribution of $50,000 to a Professorship of Mathematics in Princeton College. It is proper to say that the donation was from Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, through his friend Judge Field, of Princeton.

Mr. J. L. A. Warren, who arrived per last English steamer from a trip of a year and a half through different portions of Europe, brings with him diplomas as honorary member correspondent of the Societies Entomologique and Malocologique of Belgium to the scientific societies of America. In a work on "Sericulture," which will shortly be published, he gives his experiences of months through the magnaneries of France and England, and also valuable information about the new breeds of silkworm, the Bombyx, "Yama Mai," and Cynthia, which feed on the oak and ailanthus, and which are now being successfully raised in France and England.

The Genuine Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat is the best and cheapest. A. Glanz, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Spirit of the London Press; Frightful Accident in a Church; Telegraphic Troubles in England; Renewed Opposition to the University Tests; Steel and the Bessemer Patents; American Credit Improving; Terrible Accident at Marseilles; Twelve Persons Crushed by Falling Houses; New Candidates for the Spanish Throne; Matters in Rome; The Political Duel in Spain; Rochefort's Sentence Final; Penalties for Political Offences; The Darien Canal; The Red River Difficulty; The Hudson Bay Company to Bear its Own Losses; Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland; Things in Pekin; The Burlingame Treaty Ratified.

General Topics.

The Approaching Parliamentary Session in Canada; The Red River Revolt in a Political Point of View; The Personnel of the United States Senate—The Great Men and the Little Men—How They Look Through a Lorgnette; The Republican Journals on the Necessity of Reduced Taxation; The National Trotting Congress; The Long Branch Race Course; A Dog and Cat Story; The Silver Nuisance in Canada; The Execution of Two Negroes in Delaware; Army and Navy Intelligence; Heavy Bank Robbery; Inventive Convicts Rewarded; Items of Religious Intelligence; Current Notes; The Grain and Pork Crop of the West; Attaching a Train of Cars; Conviction of the Murderer of Dr. Mead; The Peabody Obsequies; Two Homicides in Missouri.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; Politics at the South; Woman Suffrage; Opposition to the New City Charter; The Annual State Appropriation Bill; Impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida; Female Equality in Missouri; The War of Races in Mississippi.

Local Intelligence.

Woman's Work and Wages; The Workingmen's Union; The Rogers' Murder; The Newark Frauds; The Wyckoff Mystery Solved; Female Brokers in Wall-street; The Departure of Prince Arthur; The New Club; Romantic Flats; The New-York Yacht Club; New Articles of Faith for Mr. Beecher's Church; Marine Losses During the Past Two Years.

Agricultural.

The effect of soil, pruning, &c., on the Grapevine and its Fruits; Carrots for Stock; The Hog—How to Provide for him; The Condition of the Farm Farmers of the Northwest; The Fruits of Oneida.

Editorial Comments.

The Navy in Congress—Nobody to Blame; First Catch Your Hare; Funding the Debt; Mexican Misfortunes; The Political Carnival of Paris; German to [illegible]

Funding Bill Before the Senate; The Pensions, and How to Pay Them.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

WEIR—ABBOTT.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Albert M. Weir to Kate D. Abbott, all of this City.

DIED.

BEVERIDGE.—On Monday, Feb. 7, Isabella Oliver, widow of the late John Beveridge, of Newburg, aged 75 years.

A service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., No. 73 Madison-av., at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The funeral services at Newburg, at 1½ P. M. same day, where the remains will be taken for burial.

BISHOP.—On Monday morning, Feb. 7, William, son of James and Mary P. Bishop, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at New-Brunswick, N. J.

BRUSH.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, James E. Brush, son of the late James Brush, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Piermont to meet the 9 A. M. train from Chambers-st., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Nanuet, Rockland County, on Saturday, Feb. 5, John M. Brown, formerly of New-York City.

Friends and relatives, and members of St. John's Lodge, also Zetland Chapter, are invited to attend his funeral at his residence, Nanuet, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12½ P. M. Carriages will meet the train at Nanuet Depot. Friends can leave at 6½ o'clock to return.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 7, at her late residence in Division-av., Brooklyn, Catharine, wife of Joseph B. Crawford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COTTON.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Feb. 3, Charles Cotton, M. D., in the 52d year of his age.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, George Leighton, son of James S. and Margaret E. Connell, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 110 Pierrepont-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock.

COHEN.—In London, England, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, Sophia, relict of the late Lewis J. Cohen, of this City.

JAQUES.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, Sallie E. Jaques, daughter of Rev. F. L. Jaques.

Funeral ceremonies on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, after which the body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

JOHNSTON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday evening, Feb. 6, Fannie A., wife of the late John L. Johnston, and daughter of the late George Sherwood, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Express train leaves 30th-st. at 10½ A. M.

NEWBERGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Lina, wife of Jacob Newberger, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from No. [illegible] West 54th-st.

RUSS.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Mrs. Louisa Russ, widow of Horace P. Russ, and daughter of the late Francis Hiscoand.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHEFFMEYER.—On Monday, Feb. 7, Mary Ann Scheffmeyer, aged 1 year, 11 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 184 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, Almira A., widow of Robert D. Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Brinkerhoff-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WHITING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 5, Arthur Whiting, in the 35th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The mails for Europe on TUESDAY and SATURDAY will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

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THE WATER-STREET MISSION.

Kit Burns' Rat Pit Dedicated as a Home for Fallen Women—Addresses by Rev. Bishop Janes and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

The haunt at No. 273 Water-street, known as "Kit Burns' Rat Pit," which has been hired by Rev. Wm. H. Boole of Mrs. Burns, who owns the property, for a mission and a home for the reform of abandoned women, was yesterday dedicated to that purpose with religious services and appropriate addresses. The large room on the first floor, which was formerly a bar-room and is now to be devoted to daily prayer-meetings and other religious gatherings, was crowded with people, many of them ladies, who desired to exhibit their interest and sympathy in the benevolent enterprise. A great many of the denizens of that region gathered about the entrance, and Kit and his companions, who still occupy the adjoining premises, freely expressed their disgust for the whole proceedings.

The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, after which Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made an address. He said that there was an interest attached to the occasion beyond its mere novelty. It was proposed to recover and reform these unfortunate beings, not by ministering to their physical wants, or by the force of moral suasion, but by the power and influence of religion. Permanent reform could be effected only through the transforming power of the Divine Spirit. It was not a hopeful field of labor, but it was Christ's field, and the most solemn obligation rested upon His followers to devote themselves to its work. It was said that not one in a thousand of these women could be permanently reclaimed, but that made it none the less a duty to do all that can be done to rescue them from their degradation. It is our duty to go to those who most need our aid and our sympathy. No case is so desperate that Christ is not able to save unto the uttermost. Some of the degraded ones had given promise, in their early years, of great beauty of character and all the virtues which adorn the life of woman, but they had been robbed and cheated of the heritage by villains who, perchance, move in the best circles of society, and receive no condemnation for their foul deeds. A terrible day of reckoning awaited them, but in the meantime their poor victims, whose very sensitiveness and delicacy had prevented them from facing society and avoiding utter ruin, deserve our deepest pity and tenderest sympathy. This enterprise, which had been undertaken by Mr. Boole single handed, expected no appropriation from the public treasury, and had the support of no church, and must therefore be maintained by the aid and sympathy of Christians who were ready to do something for the great field of labor into which Christ sends his followers.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng was then introduced by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, who conducted the exercises. He said that this was his second visit to this place. About a year ago he had preached in the yard in the rear of the building, and had become convinced that the movement which was begun for the regeneration of Water-street was no transitory excitement. Now there was reason for congratulation that a leader had appeared to take charge of the work. He had no confidence, he said, in benevolence which springs from a sense of duty. To be effective it must spring from an intense love of Christ, and a consequent desire to benefit all who need our aid, regarded as His representatives. Personal influence is what was needed. Men could be saved only through men, and what these poor women wanted was the presence of sympathizing hearts and the aid and encouragement of Christian men and women. He closed with an appeal on behalf of the new Mission for aid and support.

Mr. Woodruff then arose and said that he knew of no way of at once carrying into effect the exhortations which had been given except by giving $5 to the cause, and asking nineteen other persons to give a like amount to make up $100 to assist Mr. Boole in beginning his good work. The sum was very soon made up, and one gentleman having given $50, this was taken as a basis for a second $100, which was soon completed, and then a general collection was taken up, resulting in an addition of about $60 to the funds already given. Having given this substantial encouragement to the benevolent enterprise of Mr. Boole the audience was dismissed with the benediction. Daily prayer meetings, from 12 to 1 P. M., are to be held at the Mission commencing to-morrow, and evening meetings will soon be inaugurated.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

The only action taken on the ordinance making appropriations for the City Government for 1870 was to return it to the Comptroller, with authority for him to prepare it for transmission to the Legislature.

The Harlem Railroad Company was directed to construct a substantial iron bridge over the cut at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-first-street.

The sum of $2,000 each was donated to the New-York and Harlem Dispensaries.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to appoint a fifth and sixth assistant clerk.

Resolutions were adopted to lay Belgian pavement in Delancey-street, from the Bowery to the East River; in Broome-street, from the Bowery to Norfolk-street, and in Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Reilly in the chair.

The salary of the second clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements was increased to $3,500 per annum.

The Comptroller was authorized and directed to purchase the premises No. 11 Oak-street for Police purposes, at a cost not exceeding $15,000.

The Board refused to concur in the resolution directing the contract for grading and flagging Seventy-ninth-street from Ninth-avenue to the Boulevard, to be canceled.

The salary of the general clerk of the Board was increased to the same amount as that paid to the fourth assistant clerk of the other Board.

A resolution was adopted to pave Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Report of the Water Board—Large Expenditures—What Shall be Done with Organ Grinders?

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday, President Bergen in the chair.

From the annual report of the Water Board, which was received, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $805,152 40, and that the expenses amounted to $75,000 in excess of the receipts.

The Street Commissioner reported that 800 lamp posts were contracted for last year for $[illegible].

The sum of $360 was appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Charter to Albany.

The contract for building a new pier at the foot of North Seventh-street, E. D., was awarded to Patrick Markey for $8,000.

Alderman Whiting moved that the Law Committee be directed to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the playing of hand organs on the public streets. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Whiting took occasion to state that the charge made by Street Commissioner Furey in the Democratic General Committee that he (Alderman Whiting) boasted of being able to control the Democratic majority in that Board was entirely incorrect, and he regarded Mr. Furey as at least a little foolish for making such a display of himself.

The Board, after disposing of some minor business, adjourned.

Brooklyn Taxes—A Deficiency of Over Two Millions.

The following table shows the amounts levied and the amounts collected in taxes for City and County Government in the various wards in Brooklyn. It will be seen that there is a deficiency of over $2,000,000 yet to be collected:

Wards.	Total Levy in Each Ward.	Amount Collected in Each Ward.
First	$405,170 [illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total deficiency		[illegible]

Changes in the Custom-House Appointments.

The following changes in the Custom-House have taken place since Feb. 1:

Clerk Assistant Collector's office, at $1,200 per annum, J. W. Robertson.

Inspectors, at $4 per day—[illegible], vice E. H. Stoddard, removed; Jno. Birdsall, vice J. H. Kellum, removed; Alex. Graham, vice G. W. Creighton, removed; [illegible], vice Jno. Alden, removed.

Night Inspector, at $2 per day, [illegible], vice W. R. [illegible], deceased.

Special Inspector, at $4 per day, [illegible].

Salaries increased—W. H. Larner, from [illegible] to $1,400; P. Dovey, from $800 to $1,000; E. Miller, from $800 to $1,000; G. [illegible], from $800 to $1,000; W. H. Metcalf, from $1,200 to $1,400.

Clerkship discontinued—H. L. Brown, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday. Everything was very quiet. To-day, however, a great many houses and lots are advertised to be sold, and the indications of a busy day are numerous. Few people visited the Exchange Rooms yesterday as all anticipated a dull day.

Conveyances of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 721, 5 years; 2 years, per year, $2,700; 3 years, per year ... $8,000
84th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 5 years, per year ... 700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Newtown-st., centre line and Bushwick Creek, east branch, thence n. w. to junction of east with south branches ... excepting 2 lots at corner of Newtown-st. and Lorimer-st. ... [illegible]

Pacific-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100 ... 1,000
Penn-st., s. s., 130.10 ft. e. of Lee-av., 100x101.6 ... 12,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 5,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Ralph-av., [illegible] ... 10,000
Rapelyea-st., w. s., 387 ft. e. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 13 lots; Chestnut-st., e. s., 15 lots adjoining the above, each 25x100, ½ share, April, 1869 ... 1,400
Ross-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Tillary and Spencer sts., s. e. corner, [illegible] ... [illegible]
Atlantic and Schenck avs., n. w. corner, [illegible] ... 1,000
Division-av., [illegible] ... 5,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of Park-av., 18.9x100 ... 3,200
Park-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 40x24.6 ... 7,000
Putnam and Classon avs., s. e. corner, 75x100, April, 1869 ... 7,400
7th-av., n. w. s., portion lot No. 226, Jas. T. Stoddard's survey, 25x67.10 ... 1,075

QUEENS COUNTY.

Freeport.

Road from Daniel Smith's to Near Rockaway, w. s., adjoining Raynor's, [illegible] ... $600

Newtown.

Dutch Kills and Bridge road, s. w. corner, adjoining Andariese's, 7 acres ... $1,000

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Concord-st., 50x100 ... $100

Farmingdale.

Beth Page turnpike, s. s., adjoining Heller's, 2 acres ... [illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

16th-av. and 3d-st., s. w. corner, 105x114 ... $500
11th-av., e. s., lot No. 327, Wakefield, 100x114 ... 400
6th-av., w. s., adjoining lot No. 540, Mount Vernon, 84x105 ... 10,000

Morrisania.

Mott-st., 200 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100 ... $1,600

Sing Sing.

Broadway, e. s., part J. V. Purdy's property, 120 x122x64x15 ... $250

Pound Ridge.

Wm. Taylor's to Alonzo Stevens' road, adjoining Z. Jones', 9 acres ... $800

West Farms.

Bread-st., s. e. s., lot No. 20, Fanmont-st., 50x140 ... $300
Woodworth-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lamartine-st., 50x100 ... $1,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Ogden-st., e. s., 1,084 ft. n. from Clarkson-st., 25x 100 ... $1,800
Warren-st., s. s., 10 ft. e. of Summit-st., 25x100 ... 1,000
Charlton-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100 ... [illegible]
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Mercer-st., [illegible] ... 1,100

Montclair.

A new opened street, n. s., through Patrick Morthas' land, 50x151 ... $250

Clinton.

Buren-av., e. s., 131 ft. s. from Springfield-av., 50x134 ... $370

Caldwell.

I. H. Bonis to Edgar T. Gould, 5 89-100 acres ... $4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store at [illegible] ... For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 139 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone dwelling, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for sale at a very low price. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 23d-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x53x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 4[illegible]th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x100, with all the modern improvements and within [illegible] feet of the new opening of [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE PROPERTY for business purposes, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., being [illegible] feet on Bleecker-st. by 75 feet on Downing-st.; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible], NEAR 6TH-av., a [illegible] high-stoop brick house with [illegible] improvements; house 21x50, lot [illegible]; price $[illegible]; terms easy; possession May 1. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 27th-st., near Broadway, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling, on 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Price, $[illegible]. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, [illegible], between [illegible] 5th avs., [illegible] house at a bargain. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., or No. 39 Pine-st., at 1 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, on 50th-st., near 5th-av.; all modern improvements. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

$22,000 WILL BUY A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20x50x100, on 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a decided bargain. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; offered reasonable. JOHN McCLEAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE, [illegible] near Broadway, for sale, a bargain; paying 14 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice. Reason given by calling at premises No. 180 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, 18 feet, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC KONIG, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT NO. 20 CONSIGNMENTS REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 200 6TH-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST. (Established 1858.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY marble building, on Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 25 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depot. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house, thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st. Orange Real Estate Agents.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE Beach for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved property located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIdence, conveniently located; carriage house; three-fourths of an acre; shore front, $7,000; several others; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge Station, Conn.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 1,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 55 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 50x80 feet, with an Lon Harrison-st., 25x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building. A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 200 feet. Also, the buildings and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 6th-av., west side, between [illegible] and 24th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, assemblies, &c., on the second floor, and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome-st. [illegible] E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. [illegible] Broadway before May 1.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D., the hotel known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of [illegible] New-York. For particulars apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 80 Broadway, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, No. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 697 AND 699, through to Mercer-st., 200 feet; building marble; seven stories; 50 feet wide; near the new Grand Central Hotel. If wanted, the lease can have lease of $[illegible].

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 [illegible]-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 263 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts., now occupied as a flour and feed store; a good business location. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 240 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-st. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. [illegible] 5th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—[illegible] ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 Times Office.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c., within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $[illegible] per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. [illegible] LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, a substantial three-story brick house, with range and hot-water, and fixtures, &c., on the south side of [illegible] east side of Avenue A. Rent, $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, 124 Pearl-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West [illegible]-st., a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

TO LET—NOS. 111, 117, 119 AND 121 WEST [illegible]-st., first-class three-story brown-stone houses, [illegible]. Apply to No. 111, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 33 and 34 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 16 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 59 Perry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms, above 34th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 385 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

ICE TOOLS.

A complete assortment of ice tools, plows, markers, planers, saws, axes, tongs, ice hooks, splitting, chisel and sticking-off bars, &c.

CHAS. S. LITTLE'S Hardware Store, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR CORNS, Bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Briggs' Curatives, sold by druggists. Sent by mail 50.

DR. BRIGGS & CO., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Pierrepont Building, No. 18 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

60 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Central-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Bayard-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 169.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market-sts., and known as No. 28[illegible].

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 132 COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas A. Morison and Gerrit Smith, executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and extra large lot, No. 132 Columbia-st., west side, 400 feet 5 inches north of Pierrepont-st. House 25x50 feet, in good order, extra well built, all modern conveniences, and commanding one of the finest views of the Bay. Lot 25x150 feet, through to Furman-st., the rear of which is substantially terraced in stone.

For terms and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCtioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

76TH AND 77TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

77TH-ST.—Three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of 77th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., (380 feet west of 3d-av. and 70 feet east of the line of Lexington-av.) Houses contain all the modern improvements.

76TH-ST.—One lot of ground on the north side of 76th-st., 360 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpool, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East 23th-st.; house and lot south side 104th-st., near 3d-av.; valuable lots corner 3d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 112th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 118th sts., in rear of the 3d-av. lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	115	115¼	10-40 Regis.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115¾	10-40 Coupon	110	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	115¼	Gold	120	120¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	115	115¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. and July	113¾	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $780,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1869, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $[illegible]. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter, Chapter 5, section 1: "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned agents of the city. Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 16 William-st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS of the SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State Indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock.

A. J. C. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SCREW NAIL CO.,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Vice-President, No. 63 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. M. THOMPSON, President.
C. H. HAWES, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving a certified check of S. JACOBY & CO. on the Tradesmen's National Bank, altered from twenty-five dollars to twenty-three hundred and thirty dollars, to order of Pinkney & Co., dated Jan. 26, 1870, No. 1,403.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 5¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,500,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1870.

I will this week receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—One Million Dollars.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 10—One Million Dollars.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1878, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
A Specialty with
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEXT DOOR TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

We buy and sell the following securities:
CENTRAL PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "CONVERTIBLES" 7s, gold.
CENTRAL PACIFIC "STATE AIDS" 7s, gold.
UNION PACIFIC 6s, gold.
UNION LAND GRANT 7s, currency.
UNION INCOME 10s, currency.
KANSAS PACIFIC 7s, gold.
KANSAS JUNE and DECEMBER 6s, gold.
KANSAS FEBRUARY and AUGUST 6s, gold.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s, gold.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC 7s, gold.
OSWEGO AND MIDLAND 7s, gold.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 6s, gold.
DANVILLE AND URBANA 7s, gold.
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS 7s, gold.
MONTGOMERY AND EUFALA END 8s, gold.
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA END 8s, gold.
ST. LOUIS WATER 6s, gold.
ST. LOUIS CURRENCY 6s.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, currency.
CINCINNATI 7s, currency.
DETROIT 7s, currency.
CLEVELAND 7s, currency.
CHICAGO 7s, currency.
BROOKLYN 7s, currency.
ST. JOSEPH 7s, currency.
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS 6s, gold.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 28th January, at 3 P. M., to 15th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES H. McKINLAY,
Jan. 12, 1870. Transfer Agent.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Dover Iron and Rivet Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to $[illegible].

New-York, Feb. 7, 1870.

JOHN T. POPE, Trustee.
G. M. THOMPSON, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $300,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Macon County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court-house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois).

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE shares of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va. For further particulars inquire of POLHEMIUS & JACKSON, No. 63 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets $5,881,338 09.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,000,349 09.

E. J. Hawes, W. S. Warner, Vice-Presidents. John McLean, President. C. S. Chapin, Treasurer. T. S. Armour, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$15. $20. $25. TO THE LADIES.

Your attention is invited to the COLLINS METAL WATCH AND JEWELRY FACTORY, No. 335 Broadway. These goods are of the newest and richest styles, and are so beautifully gotten up that no Eu[illegible] would not hesitate to wear them. The Collins Metal is just as good as gold, and costs only one-tenth the price. Call and inspect the goods.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 11 O'clock on 4th-av. cars, between the Tribune office and 28th-st., a large buff, blank ENVELOPE containing copy of a Patent and other memoranda of value only to the owner. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at the advertising department of the Tribune.

W. BARKER.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	[illegible]
ASSETS	[illegible]

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 299 Broadway.

SAM'L F. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. E. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. R. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
Jan. 18, 1870.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 Broadway, Jan. 15, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES F. HART, Treasurer.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 16th inst.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox. The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY, FOOT OF 23D-ST., NORTH RIVER.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870, THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. for six months ending Dec. 31, 1869.

JOHN F. CONOVER, President.

C. DOYLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after this date at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at No. [illegible] William-st., on and after Feb. 15, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 1, prox.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1869, and is this day dissolved, HENRY F. PHINNEY retiring from the business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by their successors, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., at their old place of business, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 31st day of December, 1869, under the firm name of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

HENRY IVISON,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON,
WILLIAM B. CRANE.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GEORGE H. SLOANE is admitted a partner in my business from this date. GEORGE SLOANE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter C. Robinson, of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Tufts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL [illegible], bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Maunsell [illegible], of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

ROLAND MERRITT, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

Nos. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills until this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $20 up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

The Rooms of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will, after Feb. 8, be at No. 53 Reade-st., New-York City.

Correspondents will please direct accordingly.

BEEBE & BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS......SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible]
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie...SATURDAY, Mar. [illegible]
LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...SATURDAY, Mar. [illegible]
PEREIRE......Duchesne...SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible].

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $[illegible].

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible], Wedness'y, Feb. 9 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of Feb. 9 will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 19, [illegible] A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	40

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH...Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain [illegible]......March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN......Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA......Feb. 12 | EUROPA......Mar. 5
ANGLIA......Feb. 19 | INDIA......Mar. 12
COLUMBIA......Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA......Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $[illegible] and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $[illegible].
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $[illegible]; intermediate, $[illegible].
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $[illegible].

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible], currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $[illegible], currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to H. R. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE OF THE

THOMPSON COLLECTION,

NOW IN PROGRESS AT

THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M. DAILY,

UNTIL THE ENTIRE LIST, COMPRISING NEARLY TWO THOUSAND OIL PAINTINGS, SHALL HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States.—*N. Y. Herald, Editorial, Jan. 31.*

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $[illegible] cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, from bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old hand instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, dell plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and cask water pipe, &c., &c. Also a considerable quantity and variety of medicines in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.

Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

BARKER & THRALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,) ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection is on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists.

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Washington-square, (north,) (West Fourth-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, [illegible], pier and mantel mirrors, piano forte, 6⅔ octave, Glenn & Co., rosewood hall stand, walnut buffet, extension tables, dining-room chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing table, and Brussels and ingrain carpets. China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ART SALE.—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, will sell by auction FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Leop. Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Verveer, Geets, Quiu, Yewells, Schurrs. This collection embraces thirty paintings, gems of art, of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition FREE, day and evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 21,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 8, 1869.

[illegible] HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid; [illegible]; willing to assist with washing; [illegible]; best reference. Call [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given. Apply [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 10 Union-place, between 15th and 16th sts., in 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands family baking and pastry; no objection to a short distance in the country, if suited, or in a gentleman's private boarding school; the best of reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress or fine washing, by a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and efficient workwoman, by the day or week, in any private family, on ladies', children's and infants' clothes; has her own sewing machine. Call at No. 224 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress for grown children; can give instruction in the English language if required; has good reference. Address J. M., No. [illegible] West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to grown children; five years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing. City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; refers to her present employers, where she can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. [illegible] 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; City or country; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soup, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk, butter, &c. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SITUATION as laundress, or would assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 207 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 35 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework; has no objection to children; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is a good baker, and will assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly to go out by the day in families. Address No. 246 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has three years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE WASHER and ironer a gentleman's or family's washing at her own house; best of reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 219 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references. Apply at No. 210 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; competent in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a place for general housework, cooking or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 126 8th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 135 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with best City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 433 East 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Apply at No. 120 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., (NEW No. 334,) for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN servants our specialty, and Protestant and Catholic Irish on hand at the International Office, No. 139 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (with one child) who is fully qualified to take charge of a gentleman's place, being well acquainted with the growing of hot and cold grapes, fruit, vegetables and flowers; has no objection to take charge of a farm; wife can take charge of the dairy; can give the very best references as to character and capability. Apply to B. C., at Buest's flower store, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Howard-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation in the country as coachman and groom and to assist in gardening, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, will go to any part of the country where a good permanent situation may offer; good City reference. Address No. 380 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a small private religious family. Any message left with Mrs. REILLY, 10th-st. Church, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a gentleman's family, by a Protestant with good reference. Address WAITERMAN, No. 427 East 12th-st., Room No. 2, rear house, for two or three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches; has twelve years' experience. Address J. T., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN THOROUGHLY understanding his business, a situation as waiter in some private family. Apply at No. 489 6th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address L. G. D., gardener, 576 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man on a gentleman's place. Address A. B., No. 180 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and gardener. Address M. C., Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 118 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN REQUIRING A trustworthy coachman, one who understands his business, and who will do it—care and treatment of horses, willing and obliging, best of City references, [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of experience, who has a thorough knowledge of everything belonging to the business, in and out of doors; has the best of reference from former employers; would prefer a place where improvements are to be made. Address T. B., at seed store, No. 875 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, small boys, [illegible]. Apply at CARPENTER'S [illegible], No. 128 11th-st., [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class man, thoroughly understands his business; is willing to take charge of a [illegible]; best of reference from last employer. Call or address JAMES, No. 555 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; skilful with horses; a good City driver; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. L., at saddlery, No. 1,225 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man; a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse and graperies; can give the best of reference to his capabilities. Address GARDENER, No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City references. Address a note to HENRY, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address C. Y., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, (Protestant;) country preferred; or would like to attend on a gentleman traveling; best of reference. Address R. G., Box No. 315 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, an American; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, and gardening in all its branches; first-class references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; married; no family; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address for three days F. B. C., seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; can drive well, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. N., No. 809 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City references. Address Box No. 380 Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business; not afraid of work; has best references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box 200 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO HAS been a merchant for the past twenty years, desires employment as purchaser, salesman or general manager in any respectable business where his energies and business acquaintance may be made available. Testimonials of the highest character offered. Address T. W., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address E. THOMAS, Box No. 129 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

$100 PER WEEK.—Don't complain of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address WELLS & COFFIN, 432 Broome-st., New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE VARNISH business. Address, stating qualifications and references, by letter only, MINETT & CO., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS, A COPYIST who is experienced in copying legal papers. Address B. B., Station C, with handwriting, price and address.

NURSE WANTED—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, capable of taking entire charge of a baby; first-class references required. Apply at No. 280 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st., before 12 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander Lewis, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1.25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:20 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:20 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., (daily,) and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *11 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

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$500.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY [illegible] to young men of good family and personal address, having the above capital to be returned to them in weekly installments while learning a highly respectable business, by which they can make a good living after one year, and a fortune in time. Applicants will state name, age, residence, [illegible].

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ITALIAN OPERA.

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TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 9,

LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

MISS KELLOGG,

MME. LUMLEY, SIGS. LOTTI, REYNA, BARILI,

AND GIORGIO RONCONI.

[illegible]

THURSDAY—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO. LEFRANC.

Seats secured [illegible] at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's [illegible], Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and [illegible] Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

EDWIN BOOTH

as

HAMLET.

SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY EVENING,

EMMA WALLER

in her great impersonation of

MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises promptly at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GRAU & STAKOSCH......Directors

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8—SATURDAY MATINEE at 1—Offenbach's chef d'œuvre, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. The most successful opera on record. Performed at this Theatre last season 110 successive nights, having the success of the day, with the following unprecedented cast:

DROGAN	MRS. HOWARD PAUL		
Genevieve	Gueymard	Brigitte	Brin
Golo	Girrebeuck	Charles Martel	Duchesne
Sifroy	Mercier	Bouillabaisse	Rousseau
Grabuge	Genot	Pitou	Edgard
Narcisse	Francis	Christine	Vandamme

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY FROM PARIS.

New costumes. Finest mise en scene ever seen in New-York. Seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......Director

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

THE GREAT NOVELTY PROGRAMME,

REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES.

THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.

NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.

The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled BILLY BUTTON.

CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.

MASQUE ET TRAVESTI,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.

SINGLE TICKETS, $5.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BY F. CURET.

TICKETS, $5.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SEVENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets $5. Sold by

FRANCIS BANG, 432 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A. COOK, No. 30 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 323 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 32 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 17 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 547 Broadway.
PH. SEIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
T. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
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For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 30 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 323 Broadway.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

LAW SCHOOL

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:

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CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.

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The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

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The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.

Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 14. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

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HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

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MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady accustomed to tuition desires an engagement to give daily lessons in English, French and Music. Highest references as to capability. Address M. L. R., Box No. 117 Times Office.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences, upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

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$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. [illegible]

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

MR. CHARLES FECHTER

and

MISS CHARLOTTE LECLERCQ.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY.

Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardère	Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers	Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzague	Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles	Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans	Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus	Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers	Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zillia (a Zingara)	Miss IONE BURKE

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870,

At the request of numerous influential citizens,

MR. FECHTER

will appear in his famed impersonation of

HAMLET.

The sale of seats for the Hamlet night will commence at the box office on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,

AND

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,

T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of

SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,

NEW MUSIC.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEARDEE, HOWARD, TINDSLEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,

Until further notice.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA

In rehearsal.

CHARITY CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.

At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The following artists and amateurs will perform:

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Piano;

Mr. E. HAGEN, Viola, Mr. C. WERNER, Violoncello,

Mr. C. SCHLESINGER, Violin,

Mr. J. ANDRESEN, Violin.

1. Trio, Op. 49......F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
2. Quartet, Op. 76, N. 5......Jos. Haydn
3. Meditations sur les Preludes, N. 2, 3 and 1......J. Sebastian Bach
4. A Short Address by Mr. de Cordova.
5. Quintet, Op. 44......R. Schumann

Tickets for sale by F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; Jordan & Martens, No. 756 Broadway, and Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st. Single admission, $2; with reserved seat, $3.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Will read under the auspices of the Progressive Literary Association, at

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Brentano's, Schirmer's, Macfarland's, No. 947 Broadway, Ditson, Pond & Co.'s, and Pattison's, under the hall.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 29, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMPANY to the Twenty-second Regiment Reception, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, carriages will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare to all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at Apollo Rooms, Broadway and 28th-st., SATURDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 6½. Supper at 7½. Tickets, admitting a lady or gentleman, can be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 498 Broadway, and at Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 76 East 9th-st.; price, $1 50 each.

LECTURES

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.

A geological lecture with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.

GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 53 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without board, (private family,) on reasonable terms.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let with board (will be vacated in a few days) a large, handsome, sunny room, second floor. No. 160 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 6 East 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman only, a front room and bedroom; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 425 5th-av., corner of 38th-st.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.—A PRIVATE family will take one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. No. 17 Clarkson-st.

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DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 13 West 28th-st.

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ATTRACTIVE SALE AT RETAIL.

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FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,

WHITE GOODS,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,

PRINTS, QUILTS,

DRESS GOODS, PIQUES,

TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,

&c., &c.

We offer in the above sale unusual inducements to purchasers, owing to the fall in gold and the want of additional room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7, a fine assortment of

FRENCH PERCALES,

FRENCH CAMBRICS,

FRENCH PRINTS,

BUFF AND WHITE PIQUES, &c.,

AT RETAIL.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

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MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS. MACY
MACY Now open at regular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods. MACY
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At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At BERGER'S, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 18th-st., East side.

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HALF-PRICE BONNETS AND HATS.—Opera Bonnets, $5; elegant stylish Hats, Flowers and Children's Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 686 Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. ROSS,

Medical and business clairvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 188 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor

RECKMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE AGE.

MR. G. FOSTER and [illegible] production of the [illegible] spectacular [illegible]

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

[illegible]

OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.

EVERYTHING NEW.

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NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.

NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.

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NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.

NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

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GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

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PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE

NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.

NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.

NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.

From the Porte St. Martin and the Chatelet Theatres, Paris.

POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.

THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box office of the theatre, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., or at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

[illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS.	THE LAST NIGHTS.
The LAST NIGHTS of The SERIOUS FAMILY. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. THE SPITFIRE. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. The last matinees, WEDNESDAY, at 2. SATURDAY, at 2. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. AMINADAB SLEEK, TOBIAS SHORTCUT.	NOTICE. ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this City, a new version of Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET. The scenery and costumes A NEW COMPANY, interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS. The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX. His first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commenced on Tuesday at box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager......AUGUSTIN DALY

SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF.	After a very brilliant run of FIVE WEEKS, Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S [illegible] ideal comedy of LONG BRANCH SUMMER LIFE AND SUMMER SCENES will be withdrawn on Saturday evening next.

FAREWELL SURF MATINEE, next Saturday at 1.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14,

will be produced, for the first time on any stage, Mr. Augustin Daly's new work of powerful human interest and of contemporaneous society, based upon the reigning sensation of Parisian circles and entitled

FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

(Successor to Barnum's),

BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2 daily. To be seen all day. At 8, evening	PILGRIM OF LOVE. TWO STONE GIANTS. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. FAUST and MARGUERITE.	At 2 daily. To be seen all day.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS? OR, GOLD AT 13. Also the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

FRIDAY, complimentary testimonial to Mr. James Mace, when Mr. John C. Heenan will appear.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Success of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH, THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful pills at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partners to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MR. WATERS' PAINTINGS

On exhibition free, day and evening, Clinton Hall Galleries, Astor-place.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Société Culinaire Philanthropique de New-York, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1870. Tickets, including supper for gentleman and one lady, $5, to be had at the principal hotels and at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooms, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 54 West 14th-st.—morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation advertised," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following supplies and Transportation. Supplies to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"SUPPLIES."

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Sheets Tin, XX Prime, 14x20, 1,000 pounds ¾ Hoop Iron, 400 pounds Sheet Lead, 4 pounds square foot, 150 pounds, 3d. cut., and 150 pounds 6d. Finishing Nails, 500 pounds White Lead, in oil, 25 pounds Gum Camphor in lumps, 1 dozen Small Sponges, 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys, 5 pounds Cotton Twine Sewing, 100 pounds Worsted Yarn, all wool, 7 Iron Wheelbarrows, 1 Leather Splitting Gauge, 10 inch, 12-inch Flue Brushes, complete, 9 solid Punches, square cast steel, ⅛ to ¼, 4 pair Shoe Lasts, Nos. 5 to 9, 4 dozen Sash Tools, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, 1 Washburn's improved Chuck, 4-inch, 1 Patent Extension Bitts, 1 pairs Office Shears, 2 sets Alphabets Stamps, Letters and Figures, 1-12 and ⅛-inch, 4 Rivet Set and Headers, cast steel, Nos. 02, 3, 4 and 5, 25 dozen Files, 8 to 16-inch ass't, 10 gross Brass Screws, ⅜ to 1 inch, assorted, 2 dozen L'Hommedieu's Ship Augers, 6-16, ¾, and 11-16 inch., 5 gross Iron Screws, 1¼, No. 16, 5 pounds, Split Escutcheon Pins, 30 pounds Red Sealing Wax, common, 300 balls Black Wax, 36 sets Glimbals for Argand Lamps.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 Reams Emery Cloth, each Nos. FF, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120; 10 pounds Escutcheon Pins, ⅝ in.; 200 pounds Hard Brown Soap; 2,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, each 1¼ to 2 in., and 1,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, 1¼ in.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,000 Bushels Hardwood Charcoal, 1 Barrel Spanish Brown, 1 Carboy Sulphuric Acid, 1 Carboy Muriatic Acid, 1 Carboy Dipping.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

TRANSPORTATION.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For about 33 kegs of pickles and 334 boxes containing shoes, soap, candles and small stores, measuring in all about 762 feet, to be taken direct from the Navy Yard, New-York, and delivered at Callao, Peru. Freight free of primage. Payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading.

Bidders for supplies are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms for supplies will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 160 3d-st., St. Paul. D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co. Dated Jan. 28, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BUILDING COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River.—Sealed proposals for the masons' work, iron work, carpenters' work, dock work, piling, &c., &c., respectively required in the erection of the Manhattan Market buildings, will be received at the office of the Company up to March 1, 1870. The plans and specifications for estimates will be ready on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the architect, R. G. HARRISON, No. 6 William-st. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all proposals presented, and ample security will be required for the performance of the work by the contractors.

Proposals to be directed to the architect, in the care of the Company, as above.

By order of the Board,

J. EUGENE FLANDERS, Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An explosion of gun cotton occurred yesterday morning in the store of D. B. T. DAVIES, dealer in photograph material, at No. 26 Crosby-street, blowing out the front window and burning Mr. DAVIES seriously about the face.

On Thursday evening next a concert will be given in the Park Presbyterian Church in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the proceeds of which will be applied towards the liquidation of the indebtedness of the church. The performers are popular, and the entertainment a promising one. The organist of the church, Mr. H. CLARENCE SAGE, will direct the performance.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, ROBT. COWEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for being off post in a stable, and NATHANIEL E. PROST, Forty-fourth Precinct, for being intoxicated, were dismissed from the Department. Sergeant JAMES A. MATHEWS was transferred from the First Precinct to the Forty-first, and Sergeant JACOB E. HEALY from the Forty-first to the First Precinct.

A series of protracted meetings are being held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, at which Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, will preach this and the three following evenings of this week.

Sunday night the office of BURCH, DANIELS & RAPP, No. 202 Centre-street, dealers in mahogany wood, was entered by burglars, who made their way into the building by forcing open the door opening into the rear yard. After all this labor, however, to which was added that of ransacking the room, they found nothing portable except some old clothes belonging to the workmen employed in the yard, but rather than go empty handed, the disappointed marauders carried away these worthless garments.

Colonel HARRY ROCKAFELLAR has received a letter from an official in Richmond, Va., stating that the two twelve-pounder howitzers which were presented to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., by Captain DAHLGREN, of the United States Navy, in April, 1861, and with which the regiment did such good work on the battle field of Bull Run, are now stored in that city and can be had on application. New-Yorkers will remember that these guns were only abandoned when Cobb Run was reached on that memorable retreat, and then only because it was utterly impossible to get them across a broken bridge. During the battle, the two guns effectually restrained the rebel cavalry from damaging our flanks. The battery was commanded by Captain ELLIS. Colonel ROCKAFELLAR has sent a request to Richmond that the guns be forwarded to New-York.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the hair manufactory of JAMES WEIR, No. [illegible] Broome-street, doing a damage of $[illegible]. The stock was insured for $1,000 in the Etna.

AUGUST MEYERS, of No. 468 Sixth-avenue, yesterday, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at his residence, and was severely injured.

JOHN DOYLE, of No. 151 West Twenty-fourth-street, was engaged yesterday at the top of a pole of the Fire Telegraph in Centre-street, near Worth, in stretching the wire, when he was pulled from his lofty perch by a Fourth-avenue car getting entangled in the wire, which reached to the street. DOYLE was thrown to the street and fortunately escaped with a fracture of the arm and some severe bruises. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Commissioner BRENNAN sat yesterday to hear complaints against policemen, and investigated a number of cases, none of which presented anything of public interest.

A bill for the Elevated Steam Railway in Third-avenue, has been introduced into the Legislature. Mr. HATFIELD, the engineer, has proposed a plan, and the first experiment will be made at Cooper Institute. It is estimated that the cost of an elevated road to Harlem will be about $2,000,000. The system comprises a continuous bridge resting on iron posts. The tracks are to be partially inclosed. The bed of the track will be water tight, which is to be erected in the centre of the avenue. The expense of construction per mile is placed at $300,000.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York was continued yesterday. The sophomore and introductory classes were examined in synonyms and French and Latin, the examinations being conducted by Professors BARTON, ROEMER and HERRMAN.

The ladies belonging to the congregation of the Church of the Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, held a festival at that place last evening, in aid of the Mission School connected with the church. The school is industrial in its character, and is doing a good work among poor children.

The strange phenomenon seen in the heavens last Wednesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and having a resemblance to a firebrand, or, by some, called a comet, was probably a red streamer of the Northern Lights. These electric brands sometimes remain quite stationary in the heavens for over an hour at a time. There is no comet at present in the evening or morning sky.

HERMANN GOODSTEIN and his brother HENRY were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. While searching the premises of HERMANN for stolen property supposed to have been taken from the store No. 68 Beekman-street, sixty switches of human hair, two dozen curls and a quantity of other hair goods, valued at $321, were discovered. HENRY GOODSTEIN claimed it and was arrested, as CHARLES MILES, of No. 18 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, had already stated that the property had been stolen from his store. The magistrate held the accused for examination.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of the rear tenement No. 43 Essex-street, damaging JULIUS STONE, one of the occupants, to the amount of $600. The third floor, occupied by JOSEPH KEISER, was damaged $250. Both these losers were fully insured. The building is owned by PETER FITZPATRICK, and was damaged $250.

Mrs. MARY HARRINGTON fell into the sub-cellar of her residence, No. 510 East Thirteenth-street, yesterday morning, and sustained such injuries that death ensued in an hour after.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: ELIZA WEEMAN, No. 129 Third-street; WM. HARMAN, a resident of Hartford, at No. 247 Mulberry-street; ISRAEL WHITE, No. 217 Division-street.

Mrs. BARBARA HOFFMAN who was accidentally shot on the 22d ult. with a pistol in the hands of a boarder named GOTTFRIED, died yesterday at her residence No. 838 First-avenue, from the effects of the wound.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of MORRIS M. PETERS, a Boston merchant, who was crushed to death on the 1st inst. at the New-Haven Railroad Depot. The evidence showed that the deceased placed himself in a dangerous position and was unable to escape from a car rapidly entering the depot. The case will be resumed on Monday. As the deceased had his life heavily insured the insurance companies intend to sue the Railroad Company for damages.

JOHN A. CROWLEY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN to answer a charge of personating a Police officer for the purpose of blackmail. Officer O'BRIEN, of the Second Ward, who made the arrest, neglected to bring the complainant to Court until compelled to do so by the Magistrate, who gave him a reprimand for such neglect. THOMAS FINNEGAN, the complainant, was finally found, and the prisoner committed for trial. FINNEGAN was sent to the House of Detention.

BALTHAZAR HARRIT, a German tailor, aged 28, committed suicide, yesterday, in his room, at No. 84 Allen-street, by hanging himself to a hook in the ceiling. The deceased had opened a lager-beer saloon in Third-street, between Avenues C and D, with a man named ADAM MARTIN BAKER. BALTHAZAR left a note stating that he had hung himself in consequence of being cheated by BAKER. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, WILLIAM FULLER was charged with a felonious assault upon WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 260 East Sixth-street, on Sunday evening. The prosecutor stated that he was standing at the door of his residence on the evening in question, when the prisoner, who appeared to be under the influence of drink, came up to him, and without the slightest provocation, stabbed him in the side with a knife, injuring him severely. The prisoner was held to answer.

At a meeting of the Defrauded Soldiers' Association last evening, at No. 113 Bowery, the President announced that their test case, FINLEY vs. VAN DYKE, is to be tried in the United States District Court, either this week or early next. The Association now numbers about 150 members, and at each meeting new names are added to the roll.

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of BREITMAN and ZOKEN, jointly charged with violating the Revenue law, was completed yesterday.

On next Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at about 7:16 o'clock in the evening, the moon, a little over one day after the period of the first quarter, will occult the star numbered 62 in the sign of Taurus. Under high optical power, the star, which passes beneath the dark limb of the moon, seems to vanish, as it were, in a clear evening sky. The emersion takes place at 7:34.

Policeman JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, the officer who figured in the alleged DIMOND counterfeiting and assault case, made a complaint against SAMUEL L. FARR in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, charging the latter with having offered him a bribe of $50 not to appear against DIMOND. The accused was held in $500 bail.

A special meeting of the Fat Men's Association was held at the Revere House last evening. Committees were appointed and tickets distributed for the reception on the 24th inst.

Last evening the members of the Brougham Dramatic Union gave a complimentary entertainment for the benefit of the Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1 charitable fund at Union Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The programme was varied and interesting, and the different characters sustained themselves creditably throughout. Master ED. BALTRAY distinguished himself by his excellent rendering of the song, "Driven from Home," in which he exhibited a proficiency in voice and gesture worthy of a professional performer. Mr. J. A. GAVIN, in the "Girl of the Period," was equally successful, and was deservedly encored. The entertainment concluded with BROUGHAM's laughable extravaganza, "Po-Ca-Hon-Tas."

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique of this City gives its fourth annual ball at Irving Hall this evening. The proceeds of the affair accrue, as hitherto, to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the organization, which includes all the prominent cooks of New-York. It is worth noting that while the efforts of the members of the Société Culinaire have especial appreciation from persons benefiting by them, their contributions have more general regard. The feature of the ball is the supper, a part of which is supplied by each member of the Société. The bill of fare, this year, is unusually lengthened, and several of its elements are referred to as masterpieces of the culinary art, and as likely to hand the contrivers' names down to posterity.

BROOKLYN.

The Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-street, has been sold to the Beth-Elohim Synagogue, now worshiping in Pearl-street. Mr. TALMAGE will continue to preach in the church until the completion of the new temporary tabernacle.

Rev. Dr. CUTLER, whose congregation proposed to increase his salary, which is now $7,500, announced on Sunday that he did not think this the right time for such an increase, and begged of his congregation to increase in prayer for him and coöperation with him.

It is expected that the ironclad Monarch, of the British navy, which will probably convey Prince ARTHUR home to England, will visit the Navy Yard before her departure, and the naval officers are arranging for elaborate official and personal attentions to the officers of the war ship.

The sneak thieves did a good business in Williamsburgh on Sunday. In the afternoon the residence of Mr. J. F. FLAGG, No. 86 Rodney-street, was entered, and a gold watch, jewelry and dresses, all of the value of $380, taken away, while the family were at tea in the lower part of the house. At the same time the house of Mrs. MEYER, No. 17 Remsen-street, was entered by a thief, who stole a tin box containing $50 from a bureau drawer. Still another entered the house of Mrs. CHAS. JONES, No. 10 South Sixth-street, and stole $60 worth of wearing apparel.

During January 1,228 patients were treated gratuitously at the Eclectic Dispensary, and 3,070 prescriptions were dispensed.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK lectures on "Names" at St. Ann's Hall, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, this evening.

WM. SMITH, boatswain's mate on board the United States ship Vermont at the Navy Yard, fell from his hammock on Sunday evening, his head striking the deck with force. He died in a few minutes thereafter.

Rev. H. J. VAN LENNEP will read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society this evening, on "New Discoveries in Asia Minor."

LONG ISLAND.

The Southside Railroad Company have contracted for sixteen new passenger coaches, four of which are to be delivered this week; also two new dummy engines which are to be delivered on the 1st of April, and one new locomotive. The connection with the old Flushing Railroad will be ready for use by the 1st of May, and then the main terminus will be removed to Hunter's Point.

A revival of religion among the Methodists is now in progress in Astoria. The annual donations to the pastor of the M. E. Church takes place on Thursday evening next, preparations for which are being actively made.

The Summer residence at St. James of ROBERT W. BUTLER, proprietor of the Theatre Comique in New-York, together with the greater portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

As the Riverhead express train was passing Westbury Station, on the Long Island Railroad, on Saturday evening last, at full speed, a man named EDGAR BURNHAM attempted the foolhardy feat of jumping off. He sustained serious injuries about the head, and remained unconscious for about twenty minutes. He was taken care of by a gentleman living at the depot, and conveyed to his home.

Rev. HORACE COOKE spent the whole of Sunday at Astoria with one of the venerable brothers of the M. E. Church of that place. In the afternoon he walked with him to Hunter's Point. He did not show himself to the villagers more than was necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

BRADY'S skating rink, in Jersey City, opened for the second time this season last evening; about 1,200 persons were on the ice. One corner of the rink was partitioned off, owing to the thaw during the day; the balance of the pond was in an excellent condition. The New-Jersey Band performed during the evening, and many of the principal experts were present.

The Erie Railway train due at Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock last evening, was almost two hours late. It had been detained a few miles up the road by the burning of a coal car upon the train which preceded it. The burned car had been ignited, it is supposed, by a spark from the locomotive before it. The loss was about $[illegible].

A distressing accident occurred at the Santiago Park Hotel, on the Passaic River, on Saturday evening. A colored waiter employed in the house, while carelessly laying down a pistol, accidentally discharged it. The ball took effect in the hip of a servant, a white woman, who was standing near, and inflicted a dangerous wound.

Stage travel between Paterson and Newark was resumed yesterday, owing to the discontinuance of trains on the railroad connecting those points.

According to the annual message of Mayor GRIER, of Elizabeth, the assessed valuation of real and personal property over liabilities, in the city, amounts to $10,731,000. He recommends the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph. There were 510 arrests during the year. The Police force comprises forty-four officers and men, but he deems this number inadequate to the growing necessities of the city. The lack of a sufficient number of public schools is deplored, as well as the inadequacy of educational appropriations.

The Hudson City Common Council Committee, appointed for the purpose, have waited upon officers of the Erie Railway Company and urged the reinstating of the Long Dock strikers. In reply they were told that the Company, so far from being able to employ more men than it now employed, would be obliged to discharge 100 of the men now in its shops. Mr. GOULD also stated incidentally that the Company contemplates the removal of the shops at Long Dock to Port Jervis. The inducement is the saving of about $15,000 in taxes.

Bishop ODENHEIMER on Sunday administered confirmation to thirty persons in the Rahway Protestant Episcopal Church.

BAYARD TAYLOR lectured at the Tabernacle in Jersey City last evening, on "Life in Europe and America."

Two hundred men engaged upon the sewers in Hudson City threatened to strike if they were not allowed an hour for lunch. The demand was conceded on condition that they should work ten hours a day.

The stables kept by Messrs. GOUGH & HENWOOD on North Fourth-street in Jersey City, were fired by an incendiary on Sunday night. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway.

During Saturday night a young man named GILLESPIE was attacked in Newark by four ruffians, who knocked him down and kicked and beat him almost beyond recognition. They then robbed him of his hat and all the money he had on his person, (25 cents.) No arrests were made.

A man named JAMES CONNELLY, formerly employed in the shop of HUGHES & FELLOWS, in Newark, has made a statement showing that PATRICK LANE, who it has been supposed was drowned at the Hackensack Bridge, on the New-Jersey Railroad, on the 28th of November, was with him on that night and during the next day. CONNELLY states that they were together on a drunken spree in New-York.

The trial of LEONARD SCHUMM is set down for to-day in Newark.

On Sunday evening, the barn and coachman's house belonging to Mr. KISSAM, of Orange, were totally destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $3,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

In the Supreme Court at Hudson City yesterday the case of WM. H. WOODS vs. The Erie Railway Company to recover $14,876 for materials and labor in the construction of the ferry slip at the foot of Twenty-third-street, New-York, came up for a new trial. On the previous trial a judgment was entered for the plaintiff for $12,000.

On Sunday a splendid chapel connected with Seton Hall College, South Orange, was dedicated with the imposing ceremonies prescribed by the Catholic ritual. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, V. G., pronounced the blessing. Father DOANE delivered the dedicatory sermon.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, THOMAS CONNELLY, JOHN LAUGHLAN and JAMES LAUGHLAN were placed upon trial for arson, having been indicted for setting fire to their premises, No. 114 Grand-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of securing $1,500 insurance.

The Catholics of Hudson City are erecting a new church on Bergen-avenue in Hudson City. The basement has been completed at a cost of $8,500. It will cost, when it shall have been completed, about $[illegible]. It is expected that it will be finished by August next.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners met last evening. The resolution of the Common Council requiring them to show by what authority under which Chief DOWLING, of the Police force, took the action which he did in relation to the Long Dock riots, was received. Beyond this none other than routine business was transacted by them.

At a meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Essex County, held at Newark yesterday, a report was received in reference to the illegal construction of docks by the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gaslight Company and others, without obtaining permission from the freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties. A resolution was adopted for the punishment of such a procedure in future. A thousand dollars were voted to Captain HAGLES, of Belleville, in lieu of damages sustained by a vessel colliding with the wreck of a canal boat which was partially removed by the Board.

Rev. Mr. HEFFERNAN entered formally upon his duties as pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Paterson, on Sunday.

ANN MCCOSHER, a girl of the period, living at No. 88 Cross-street, in Newark, has been imprisoned on a charge of having struck her mother, a milesian lady of intemperate habits.

JAMES CURRAN, Jr., Chief of the Hoboken Fire Department, yesterday pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon SAMUEL WEBB at Hoboken in December. He was held to bail to await sentence.

TEMPERANCE.

Another Large Meeting—Addresses by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Mr. Buckley and Others.

Another large meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, was held at Dr. J. P. THOMPSON's Church, on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening. Hon. WM. E. DODGE presided. It had been expected that Rev. Dr. TYNG would take part in the exercises, but his ill-health kept him at home. In a letter regretting his necessary absence, he expresses his sympathy with "a cause in which 250 churches are struggling against 10,000 rum shops in a single city." The venerable Doctor says: "If each rumshop destroy as many souls as the other can save in the year, as it goes by—which is by no means an excessive computation—what an amount of ruin, uninterrupted and eternal, is overwhelming our people from this one wicked source. Surely it is a cause which demands all the effort we can make, and the utmost perseverance and determination."

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON first read a portion of the Scriptures and offered a prayer, after which Hon. Mr. DODGE explained the objects of the National Temperance Association. Their monthly paper had a circulation of some 15,000, and their Children's Journal a circulation of over 100,000. The Society felt encouraged in their efforts by the success they were meeting with. In this City, during the past two years, between two and three millions had been spent for licenses. There was a great awakening throughout the country, and an example had been set in high places. He spoke also of the good influence of the Congressional Temperance Committee. It has been estimated that in three years the expenses of intoxicating drinks would have built four thousand miles of railway. He alluded to the good effects due from the secular Press of the country, the Tribune, TIMES and others.

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY then said he intended to speak of the disease known in medicine by the different terms, dipsomania, oinomania and methomania. This disease might be inherited. He had read of a child of five years of age, the son of a drunkard, who was on the way to inebriety. This disease also often resulted from a diseased nervous system. All these terms meant merely an insatiable thirst for drink. There were two varieties of dipsomaniacs, the steady old toper or "soaker," and those who were only occasionally under its influence. He knew of a Senator, now in the Senate, who had fits of groveling drunkenness five or six times a year. The speaker instanced several other striking cases of dipsomaniacy, one of a clergyman, another of a respectable lady, who drank half a pint of burning fluid, when all other stimulants were removed. The children of moderate drinkers are very likely to become dipsomaniacs. The children of persons of a particularly nervous temperament are inclined to become dipsomaniacs if they drink ardent spirits at all. Persons of lymphatic temperaments will develop into confirmed drunkards unless they are especially careful. There was no way of reforming a drunkard except by total abstinence. [A voice in the audience said "That's true."] The sleeping tiger must never be allowed to smell blood. Those who set wine before their friends commit a crime before God and humanity. The prescription of drinks by way of medicine was greatly to be condemned. He cited Professor MILLER in support of this assertion. Again, even malt liquors must not be trifled with. He illustrated this point by a case he personally knew of. He closed by an appeal against calling those fanatics who opposed all drinking.

Mr. GREELEY mentioned an instance of a man who drank up a bottle of eau-de-cologne, which he had found in his (Mr. GREELEY's) trunk, and became intoxicated on that, though he would have bet one thousand dollars to one cent that there was not anything on which a man could get intoxicated in his room. Let any good man drink one glass of liquor a week and the whole town will talk of it, discounting his charities and virtues. So long as a man drinks one glass of liquor he will do no good in trying to convert the intemperate. The one glass of liquor was in the public mind all the time. The men who drink at all are the men by whom the hard drinkers steady themselves. When people have gone too far, then they say they will stop, and that is just the time when they can't stop. The appetite for strong drink was the worst passion that could get hold of a man. They should work among the children, and he thought they were on the side of temperance rather than on the side of the enemy. If the children could be saved for twenty years, they would make this a temperance country.

After an appeal by Mr. DODGE, a collection was taken up.

Rev. Dr. SMITH then said a few words. He was glad the platform of total abstinence was broad enough for men of all religions, politics, and of all classes. He made an earnest appeal in behalf of temperance, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

Lawlessness in Queens County—How Robbers are Permitted to Escape.

During the last week or ten days four of the most high-handed highway robberies have been perpetrated in Queens County. They seemed to have cropped out in different sections nearly simultaneously. First we have the robbery and attempted murder of Mr. BERGEN, near the Plains; then the reported attack on a man in Hempstead; third, we find a village Marshal, a man sworn to prevent crime, committing a robbery, and, if reports be true, threatening to drown the victim; and lastly Mr. RUDOLPH BERGEN, of Freeport, is made to dismount from his wagon, and is robbed of $360. What means have been taken to detect and punish the guilty parties? In the case of the first we hear of the Sheriff starting to gain some clue four days after the criminals have left the scene, and long after all traces have probably been covered. In the case of the Flushing Marshal, two constables are given warrants. Of course, convenient time has been allowed for the birds to have flown. The question naturally arises, is there collusion between the guilty parties and the officers of the law? It was not long since that it was found impossible to get a constable to serve a warrant on a brother of a well known constable in Newtown, charged with one of the most heinous crimes known to the law, and to this day the man is at large. Where does the fault lie? In the case of the village Marshal referred to above, a constable who shall be nameless, made the remark in the hearing of several gentlemen, a day or two since, that $500 would bring the man back. If the Supervisors of Queens County have offered any reward we would like to hear of it officially. We have heard a rumor, but nothing more, and we believe it is customary to advertise any such reward.

German Masked Balls.

Masked balls were held by two of the German singing societies of this City belonging to the General Singers' Union, Mr. BERNARD HUNDT, President, last night. The Abt Scholars, Messrs. H. FURCHTEGENICHT, President, and CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director, held their ball at the New-York Casino, Nos. 51 to 55 East Houston-street. It was well attended, and a goodly number of rare and interesting masks made their appearance. The Schiller Union Society, Messrs. CHARLES KALISCH, President, and G. MANGOLD, Musical Director, held their ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Costly and interesting masks were present in abundance, both male and female. Uncle Sam was represented in a number of very funny shapes. A procession of masks representing the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa and America took place. Among the Europeans the masks of BISMARCK and LOUIS NAPOLEON were to be seen. The balls at both places were very merry affairs and went off most pleasantly.

Fighting for the Spoils—The Seger and Guenzer Aldermanic Contest.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, Alderman MILLER in the chair, to proceed with the investigation in the case of the Seger and Guenzer contest. A large number of persons were present, among others Mr. WATERBURY and Judge PHILLIPS on behalf of the respective contestants.

Mr. WATERBURY, on behalf of SEGER, handed in an affidavit to the effect that they had not been able to procure certain witnesses required to prove that the canvassers who acted in the Twenty-ninth District of the Seventeenth Ward so acted on fraudulent and forged resignations of duly appointed canvassers. These acting canvassers were the creatures of fraud, if not the originators of it, and it was absolutely necessary to bring the legitimate canvassers before the Committee.

Judge PHILLIPS asked if these canvassers who officiated at the election were not duly sworn, and that their returns accepted by the Board of [illegible]

FIVE POINTS CALVARY CHAPEL.

Dedication Services—Addresses by Rev. S. B. Halliday, Rev. G. S. Mingins and Rev. Dr. Hall.

The new chapel connected with the Five Points House of Industry was dedicated yesterday, with interesting and appropriate services, in the presence of an exceedingly large audience. As a full description of the building was published in the TIMES yesterday morning, it will be unnecessary to repeat the details.

At the hour appointed the children marched in, to the music of the drum and piano, and to the number of 300 took their seats on the platform at the back of the stage. The dedicatory services were opened with the singing of the anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd," by the children, under the lead of Miss L. WALLACE, their efficient teacher. Rev. Dr. PAXTON then offered prayer, and after the singing of another hymn, Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the House of Industry, made a statement as to its work and prospects, which has, in the main, been already given in these columns. The House of Industry has had four Superintendents, Messrs. PEASE, TALCOTT, BARLOW and HALLIDAY. The school registers show from twelve to fifteen hundred scholars every year, the evening school was frequented chiefly by the Chinese; the Home had had 7,000 inmates during the past five years, and 25,000 children had been taught in the schools; the expenses of the institution averaged $6,000 per month; there were about 200 uniformly connected with the schools. These were the main features of the report, ending with the hope that the partial union between the City Mission and the House of Industry might be productive of much good.

Rev. G. S. MINGINS made a statement as to the work of the City Mission, its object being to evangelize the masses of the City. The managers represented all the different missionary organizations in the City. They did the outside work, and the House of Industry the inside work.

The children then went through a kind of drill, led by a bright little fellow, after which Rev. I. COTTON SMITH made a few remarks on the necessity for united Christian effort. People here forgot differences of creed, and the only five points known were the Five Points House of Industry. He thought we would soon reach a point where the State would only provide for secular education, and Christian people would have to support a general system of religious education.

Rev. H. D. GANSE delivered an address on the missionary obligations of Christianity.

Rev. Dr. HALL was announced to speak on the "Lights and Shadows of Great Cities." He said his subject was fixed for him, and it was a little more poetic than he would have made it, but he would reduce it to prose before he got through. There were many bright lights in this City. In no city in the world were better specimens of large-hearted, generous Christianity. But there were many dark spots. One was intemperance. Another was our Sabbath profanity. He had heard the Sabbath described as "the lucid interval in that delirium which we call life." That was true, but many never enjoyed that lucid interval. He would not speak of passions that might not be named, or of the deeds of darkness which were doing great evil among us. We had a dark shadow in the matter of crime committed with an audacity perfectly appalling and destroying the sense of security with which we ought to walk our streets. The worst features of this was not only crime undetected, but crime detected and unpunished. Many had seen articles in the newspapers desiring Vigilance Committees, and papers otherwise prudent hinted at Lynch law, which should be spoken of with bated breath. He asked, would the crushing out of the criminals by brute force tend to better our condition? Must we keep a more brute repressing force on hand? As the limbs become diseased was there no better process than constant transportation. Dr. HALL was very severe on those "who plundered their fellow-citizen on Wall-street with a villainy worse than the scum who rifled his pocketbook." The best agency for good was the Christian congregation.

At the close of Dr. HALL's address the children, or rather twenty-six of them, went through an A. B. C. roundelay, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. American securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87⅞; 1865, old, 87⅞; 1867, 87; Ten-forties, 84⅞. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 108¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Linseed Cakes, [illegible]. Sugar, No. 12 Dutch, [illegible] ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Sperm Oil, [illegible]. Linseed Oil, £30 15s. [illegible]. Common Rosin, [illegible]. Tallow, [illegible] ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 73f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum opened flat at 58½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. [illegible]. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 22s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 73f. 52c.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Cotton opens quiet for both spot and afloat; Low Middling afloat, 127f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87 for the issue of 1862, and 86⅞ for the issue of 1867. The stock market is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4 P. M.—Tallow, [illegible] ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum closed flat at 58⅞f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at 84½c.@87c.; No. 2, 79¾c.; in the afternoon, No. 2 was dull at 79½c. CORN dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 64½c.@70c.; in the afternoon, nominally at 69½c. OATS dull at 39c.@38½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and steady at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 90c.@91c. PROVISIONS easier and fairly active. MESS PORK closes firm at $25 37½@$25 50, cash; $25 75, seller March. LARD moderately active and lower at 14½c.@14¾c. cash and seller March. MEATS a shade more active but less firm, at 9¼c.@10c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 13¼c. for Rough Sides; 13½c. for Short Rib Middles. HAMS dull at 14c.@15c. for country and city Sweet Pickled; 13c. for Green. Dressed HOGS dull and firm, at $9 40@$10 25, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS steady at $8 40@$9 45 for Common to Good. CATTLE—$6 75@$7 25 for Cows and Light Steers; $6 75@$7 80 for fair to extra prime shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 11,200 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling held 24¼c. FLOUR active for low grade; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Choice to Fancy Family, $5 50@$7 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining; Yellow, 74c.@76c.; Prime to Fancy White, 80c.@84c. OATS declining; in bulk, 42c.; sacked, 45c. BARLEY dull at $1 05@$1 17 for Minnesota Spring. RYE heavy at 75c.@76c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $27. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Ribs, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON—Clear Sides scarce at 16½c.; Shoulders, 12½c. LARD heavy; Choice Steam offered at 15¾c., with no buyers. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet; Light to Extra, $7 75@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5 20@$5 40. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull, with large receipts; sales at 73c.@75c. OATS dull; Mixed, 48c.@52c.; White, 54c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24¼c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm; sales 84 hhds. WHISKEY in fair demand at 93c. Live HOGS dull at $8 75@$9 60. Dressed HOGS firm at $10@$10 25; receipts 1,460. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK advanced to $27; sales 450 bbls. Bulk MEATS held at 11c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14⅝c. for Clear Sides; no sales. BACON held 13½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Sides; in good demand at the inside quotations. Sugar Cured HAMS, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD offered at 15c.@15⅛c. to some extent. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts since Saturday, 16,695 bales; no exports. FLOUR, $5 20@$5 40. CORN, $1 10. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY, $25. PORK, $28 25@$28 50. BACON easier at 13½c.@17c.@18c. LARD—Tierce, 16¾c., keg, 18c. SUGAR active and firm; prime, 10½c.@11c. MOLASSES firmer at 73c.@75c. WHISKY dull at $1 00@$1 02½. COFFEE active; fair, 15½c.@16¼c.; prime, 17¼c.@17½c. GOLD, 121. Sterling EXCHANGE, 32. New-York Sight Exchange par@⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The supply of BEEVES was in excess of last week, but the quality was inferior. The market was moderately active, and better quality a fraction higher; Medium, ¼c. and Common, ½c. lower. The highest price paid for a selected lot was 9½c. For the best full herds, 9c. was the highest price. The range for common stock was from 5½c. to 8½c. SHEEP—Receipts were large, reaching 20,000 of a superior quality. The market was steady at unchanged prices. HOGS—The receipts were small and the market dull; Michigan, 10c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—CLOVERSEED firm and in demand at $8 75@$9. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED nominal. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 at $30; no sales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 50@$6 75, the latter for Choice; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 27. RYE steady at 95c. CORN—Prime Dry in demand; New Yellow, 83c.@84c. OATS held at 50c.@53c. BARLEY—Two-rowed New-York, 90c. WHISKY, 96c. for wood and iron bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Beef CATTLE in fair demand, and advanced ¼c.; sales 1,800 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 9¼c.@10c.; Choice, 9c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@8½c.; Common, 5c.@6½c. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 5c.@7c. ℔ ℔. gross. HOGS in demand; sales 1,605 at $12 50@$13 ℔ cwt. net.

OSWEGO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 03. BARLEY quiet and lower. CORN quiet; sales in store at 80c. on the track. CORN MEAL, $35 for bolted; $34 for unbolted ℔ ton. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26@$30 ℔ ton, according to quality. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; sales 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 06. CORN easy; small sales of Old at 85c., in store in the railroad elevator; 78c. for New, on the track. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; offered at 78c.@85c., as to quality and time of payment, for State and Canada. PEAS nominal at 95c. SEEDS steady but dull. PORK dull at $28 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16c.@16¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at 95c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 White Wabash at $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 22 for Regular; sales at $1 10 for No. 2; Red held at $1 03. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull, with no sales. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,400 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 25,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 53 hhds. COTTON dull at 23½c. FLOUR active; extra Family, $6. WHEAT active at $1 10@$1 15. CORN—Sacked, 85c. OATS—Sacked, 60c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS very active. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Prime tierce, 16¼c.; kegs, 18c. HAMS—Sugar cured, 19¼c. WHISKY firm at 92c.@93c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR active, prices weak, but not quotably lower. WHEAT steady and unchanged at $1 40@$1 45 for Prime to Choice Maryland Red. CORN dull; White, 88c.@90c.; Yellow, 89c.@91c. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. RYE dull at 95c.@97c. Mess PORK quiet at $28. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Shoulders, 13c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 16½c.@17¼c. WHISKY firm at 95c.@96c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 86c. for No. 1; 79¾c. for No. 2. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; nominally 24c.; receipts for two days, 4,321 bales; exports, 1,272 bales. FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 65c.@70c. LARD, 16¼c.@16¾c. PORK, $29. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy; Old nominal; New held 75c.; Rejected, 70c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE heavy; held 85c.@88c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—No sales reported of Spirits of TURPENTINE. RESIN—Small sales at $1 50 for Strained; $2 for No. 1. TAR steady at $2. COTTON quiet at 23½c. for Middling. CORN, $1 03.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—WHEAT unchanged. RYE dull at 98c.@99c. for the best State. CORN, 88c.@90c. for new and $1 10 for old; sales 1,300 bushels. OATS held at 58c.@60c. Nothing doing in BARLEY.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 7.—COTTON was in fair demand during the day and closed quiet; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,300 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. OATS—State, 47c. BARLEY, $1 80 ℔ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10@$10 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—COTTON easier and quiet; sales 400 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,200 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	N. N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Savannah	N. N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Nebraska	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Feb. 10	New-York	Havana.
Fah Kee	Feb. 10	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Cimbria, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the Nebraska, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on Pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River	5 P. M.
South, Trenton	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—For Aspinwall—H. Nathan, J. Brophy, Casanno de Socarras, Captain W. M. Gamble, Levi Dexter, D. W. Sternburg, Miss Manuella Cilena, Captain A. W. McKenzie, Theodore M. Lee, Morris Minella, Thos. Lyons, E. Brophy, Jno. Murphy. For California—Joseph P. Hazard, Mary P. Hazard, Gertrude M. Hazard, C. Peacock, Mrs. Lester and 3 children, Ira B. Wheeler, S. C. Thompson, Jas. Orr, J. G. Gibson, G. M. Eckels, Miss Lucy Gosling, Chas. S. James, J. McDonald, wife and 2 children, Jas. McLaughlin and wife, Mrs. Ann E. Greenough, Lewis J. Frederick, A. L. Clapp, Jas. Wood and wife, Edw. L. Parker, M. Webb, J. C. Talcop, C. H. Fletcher, J. W. Fletcher, James Skinner, E. P. Hutchins and wife, P. Whelan, Mrs. Sarah Swan, F. S. Redfield, G. W. Dent and wife, Rev. D. J. Lee, Mrs. M. Belton, Mrs. Kimball, E. Everett Smith, Mrs. D. K. Roberts and 3 children, Mrs. Eliza Dikeman, Miss Susie Barthel, Miss Annie Bolss, G. Wyder, C. W. Lusellen, Robert Urquhart, Jr., John Feehan and wife, Ann Halton, Saml. Lowenstein, Lysander Cole, Miss Rose Von Dantis, W. A. Mathews and wife, Miss Eleanor Whipple, and a large number in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mr. Poor, A. W. Chapman, R. H. L. Waters, J. W. Carter, Mrs. F. Morgan, H. Veltman, O. Ernest, Captain John Britton, J. S. Mortimer, Mrs. J. S. Mortimer, Thomas Mack, M. Apple, M. Priestly and wife, A. T. Van Ness, O. F. Beel, Mrs. C. Cook and child, C. W. Jones, R. P. Hanson, O. M. Clark, Wm. E. Young, and 8 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon sets..12 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 23 | Gov. Island. 1 12 | Hell Gate.. 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames. Ship Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco, Platt & Newton.

Barks Regia, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence, Hall, Tampico, and a market, Arnold, Hines & Co.

Brigs Dundee, (Br.,) Lesser, Bahia, D. R. De Wolf; Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara, H. T. Smith & Co.; Cheviot, (Br.,) Whitney, St. Thomas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Herman, Hickman, Matanzas, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Maggie & Trahee, (Br.,) McCulloch, Bahia, Penniston & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa, H. J. Wenberg; Madeira, (Br.,) Sullivan, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; W. L. Springs, Crowell, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. H. Squire, Simmons, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; B. L. Kinney, Kelley, Baltimore, C. D. Staples & Co.; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, J. P. Clymer; M. R. Hickman, White, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Yankee Boy, Hill, New-Haven; Geo. Washington, Post, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Experienced heavy N. E. gales from the 4th to the 6th inst.; Feb. 4, lat. 35 38, lon. 75, saw a brig flying her ensign union down; bore away for her, and found her to be the brig Mary Jane Williams, (of Nova Scotia,) bound to Philadelphia, out of provisions; supplied her; same time, passed the Spanish frigate Libertad, hove to.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced severe gales from W. to N. E. with very high sea, from Cape Roman to Cape Hatteras; Feb. 4, 15 miles S. from Frying Pan Lightship, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina; 7th, 12 miles S. from the Highlands, passed a wreck, supposed to be a schooner, distance from shore about 5 miles.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Feb. 6, was detained 12 hours by a heavy N. E. gale.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Spanish frigate Victoria, Don Pedro Gonzales, Havana 13 ds. She carries 30 guns, and has a complement of 432 officers and men.

Schrs. L. & B. Reed, Webb, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stingam, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Bates, Lake, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Clinton, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. B. Somes, Pray, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Coak, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Connecticut River.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. M. A. Dyer, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Marine, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Wave, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Bay State, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. James Morrell, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Walton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Flora Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Mist, Taylor, Brookhaven.

Schr. Daniel, McGinnis, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Brigs E. Miller, for Sierra Leone; Eugenia, for Oporto; ship Ada, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neréus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 7.—Passed out—steamer Raleigh, for Charleston.

Put in for coal, steamer Gulf Stream, New-Orleans, for New-York.

The northeast storm still prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Arr. bark Transit, from Alexandria.

Sld ship E. F. Gordon.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Tillie, Partridge, cleared and sailed on Saturday for Galveston.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 260 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 129 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,260,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 82½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 22 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of Builders' Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, and Manufacturers' Supplies.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portions completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE to Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $16,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $[illegible] in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $16,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869, AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$[illegible]
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$[illegible]	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,080,[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and Matured Endowments	$1,202,651 [illegible]	
Cash Dividends	[illegible]	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,[illegible]	
Expenses and Taxes	[illegible]	
Office Furniture	1,078 [illegible]	7,[illegible]
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$[illegible]
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Balance due by Agents	7,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	[illegible]	
Interest due and unpaid	[illegible]	
Premiums due but not received	[illegible]	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,[illegible]	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$[illegible]
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$[illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed.) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 12, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	RICH'D A. MCCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice President.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, Counsel.

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JAN. 25, 1870.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety, 2d, Economy of Space, 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which so furnished all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

427 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,500 boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,

No. 110 Broadway, New-York, and

Send for circular. No. 139 Federal-st., Boston.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS STOCK of saddlery and harness, in all its departments, now offered for sale, as the firm is about to remove to another city; stock about $25,000; store large, with two years' lease, at $3,000 per annum. Business good, giving opportunity for a party to succeed to an established firm and good business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.